New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

LIQUOR RIOT IN PORTLAND.

Military Called Out—One Man Killed and Others Wounded.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 2.

The Mayor of our city, NEAL DOW, anticipating the action of the City Council, recently purchased sixteen hundred dollars worth of liquor for the city agency; but the liquor remaining on his hands, several citizens entered a complaint, and a warrant was issued for the seizure of the liquor, when the Mayor called a special meeting of the Aldermen this afternoon, and a vote was passed to purchase it for the city. Much interest is felt to see how the matter will terminate.

PORTLAND, Sunday, June 3.

About 10 o'clock last night, a noisy mob assembled about the building used as the City Liquor Agency, and attempted to break into it and destroy the liquor. The police attempted to preserve the peace, but failing to do so, and the crowd becoming more threatening, two military companies were called out.

At a late hour the mob broke into the building, when the military, drawn up on the opposite side, fired a volley, killing EPHRAIM ROBBINS, of Eastport, second mate of the bark *Louisa Eaton*, of Portland, and wounding several others, some of them severely. A squad of the Rifle Guard then charged the crowd with bayonets, which rapidly dispersed them. One old gentleman, who was said to be quietly on his way home, received a severe bayonet wound. A few arrests were made. Another man is reported dead this morning of his wounds.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 3.

The Secretary of State advertises that the Department is now ready to pay the awards under the Convention with Great Britain of the 8th of February, 1853, to those persons in whose favor the awards were made, or their legal representatives, after deducting the expenses of the Commission.

The annual examination of the cadets at West Point commenced on Friday last. The graduating class is now composed of only thirty-four members. It started four years ago with over fifty. The class consists of Cyrus B. Comstock, George E. Elliott, Samuel Beck, Jr., Henry M. Lazell, of Massachusetts; Cornelius Van Camp, Michael P. Small, Daniel M. Gregg, Lewis Merrill, Edward L. Hartz, Timothy M. Bryan, Jr., Henry W. Freedley, George M. Dick, of Pennsylvania; John V. Dubois, Alexander S. Webb, Jas. Wheeler, Jr., Geo. Ruggles, Clarence E. Bennett, Wm. W. Averill, Wm. R. Pease, of New-York; Godfrey Weitzel, Wm. B. Hazen, of Ohio; Junius B. Wheeler, Robert C. Hill, of North Carolina; John W. Turner, Jesse K. Allen, of Illinois; Ebenezer Gay, of New-Hampshire; Albert N. Colburn, of Vermont; Alfred T. A. Torbert, of Delaware; John R. Church, of Georgia; Francis R. T. Nicholls, of Louisiana; Francis A. Shoup, of Indiana; Frederick L. Childs, Charles W. Thomas, James H. Hill, at large.

The Commissioners of Pensions have decided that engineers, firemen, and coal heavers are entitled to Bounty Lands only when regularly employed at sea.

The number of applications received for Bounty Lands during the month of May was 45,500. The total number of applications that have been received is 159,800. The total number acknowledged, 75,000, and the total number of warrants issued, 1,300.

No action will be taken by the Treasury Department in regard to the balance due the officers and crew of the sloop-of-war *Albany* until Congress shall pass an act designating the day on which that vessel may be considered as having been lost.

The Municipal Election and the [illegible].

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 2.

The Circuit Court was occupied to-day, the question pending involving the right of about one hundred and eighty naturalized foreigners to vote for municipal officers. The decision will be given on Monday. The question is considered very important, it being supposed these voters would turn the scale in favor of the anti-Know-Nothings, and bring both parties almost to a fighting point.

The Board for Retiring Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 2, 1855.

The Board for Retiring Navy Officers was appointed to-day, as follows: Captains Wm. B. Shubrick, C. J. McCauley, A. Bigelow, M. C. Perry, C. K. Stribling; Commanders G. J. Pendergrast, S. T. Dupont, Andrew H. Foote, Franklin Buchanan, Samuel Barron; Lieutenants John S. Missroon, S. W. Godon, James S. Biddle, R. L. Page, Wm. L. Maury.

The Theta Delta Chi Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, June 2.

The annual dinner of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity occurred in this city last evening at the City Hotel, with JOHN P. BEACH, of Union College, in the Chair. WM. H. MERRIAM, Esq., of Illinois, formerly editor of the *Morning News*, pronounced an eloquent and elaborate eulogium commemorative of the late GEORGE ARNOLD MASON, of Chicago. Able speeches were made by A. L. HOLLY, of Connecticut; PEARCE HORNE, of Georgia; DANIEL B. POND, of Rhode Island; SAMUEL STARKWEATHER, Jr., of Ohio; JOHN P. BEACH, of New-York; Col. JOHN NICHOLS, of Virginia; E. H. MURRAY, of Canada; THOMAS SIMMONS, Jr., of Maulmain, Burmah, and others. The Convention adjourned this evening.

Destructive Fire in South Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 2.

A fire occurred this morning near the corner of Quincy and D streets, South Boston, destroying the ropewalk of J. S. BENTON, the decoction mill of WARD & BORE, the varnish factory of KING & DEXTER, together with twelve small dwelling-houses occupied by poor families. The Methodist Church, Suffolk Lead Works, and other buildings caught fire, but were saved by the energy of the firemen. The loss is about $25,000.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 3.

The steamer *Admiral*, having been thoroughly repaired, made a very successful trip down the harbor yesterday afternoon with a large company of invited guests. She will be placed on the route between Boston and St. John, N. B., the present week.

Mr. Soule and His Former Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 30.

Mr. SOULE has published a letter stating there is not a word of truth in the letter of Mr. PERRY, his Secretary of Legation, while Minister to Spain. He says the baseness of the impudent writer is duly equalled by his hypocrisy and cowardice. He is preparing for the press a picture of PERRY's doings during his (SOULE's) mission to Spain.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at New-Orleans on the 30th, with the dates from California brought by the *Star of the West*.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 30.

The Board of Health has declared the cholera epidemic in this city—the deaths this week from that disease having been very numerous.

Fire in Hudson.

HUDSON, Sunday, June 3.

The carpenters' shop of AVERY & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning, with a large quantity of lumber, finished work, &c. Loss $6,000.

Democratic Thunder at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 2.

The united Democracy fired one hundred guns to-day in honor of the Democratic triumph in Virginia. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the Democracy here.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 3.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Monday last, but we find nothing in them of interest.

Arrival of the Frigate Constitution.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Saturday, June 2.

The United States frigate *Constitution*, Commodore MAYO, arrived here this morning, after a three years' cruise.

NEW-YORK CITY.

PRESENTATION TO JAMES W. BARKER

Supper and Speeches.

On Saturday evening delegations from the various K. N. lodges, with personal friends of JAMES W. BARKER, Esq., attended at the Collamore House for the purpose of presenting to him a valuable set of plate, consisting of 105 pieces. About one hundred and fifty persons were present, and partook of the hearty cheer provided on the occasion. The room in which these persons assembled was tastefully decorated by the arrangement of the national banner; tables were laid out groaning under the weight of the luxuries provided for the occasion—while on a table in front of the President's seat was arranged the plate for presentation.

The service, consisting of every article necessary to complete the dinner, breakfast and tea sets, was richly carved and mounted in frosted silver, the covers of each article being surmounted with an eagle with outspread wings and the name of the recipient, with an appropriate inscription, the cost being $1,700. The inscription is as follows:

JAMES W. BARKER.

This set of silver, consisting of a coffee pot, tea pot, creamer, sugar bowl, slop bowl, two pitchers, three salvers, one castor, one cake basket, two goblets and table set of forks and spoons, &c., is presented to you as a token of respect by your American friends in view of your unyielding integrity, exalted patriotism and indubitable perseverance in the promotion of the great American party. May you live to witness the completion of that noble structure of which you are the master-builder, and may your posterity be reminded in after years, when they look upon this memento, to emulate the example of their sire, whose greatest ambition has been the permanent security of his country's free and liberal institutions. JOSEPH TAYLOR, Treasurer.

JOSEPH H. TOONE, Secretary.
DANIEL ULLMANN, Chairman.
ROUSSEL GRAVES, HENRY FARRINGTON,
H. V. LOVELL, AMBROSE STEVENS,
Committee.

In the absence of DANIEL ULLMANN, Esq., Hon. THOMAS R. WHITNEY presided. With him on the raised dais we noticed Hon. Judge CAMPBELL, Hon. SELAH SQUIRES, of Chenango, Hon. Judge RUGGLES, JAS. S. TAYLOR, Esq., Governor of the Almshouse, SIMEON BALDWIN, Esq., Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Dr. C. BIRMINGHAM, D. CONOVER, Esq., and Hon. J. W. SAVAGE.

On the removal of the cloth the President, after explaining the absence of DANIEL ULLMANN, went on to state that the presentation was made to Mr. BARKER as the President of the American Order, in token of gratitude and esteem, and as an acknowledgment of the able manner in which he had presided at all its deliberations. He then introduced Mr. SELAH SQUIRES, who should make the presentation. He also introduced Mr. JAMES W. BARKER.

Mr. SQUIRES, [illegible] for the collective body in making a presentation which spoke in silent language of the esteem and appreciation felt for its receiver. But one year has passed since the promulgation of our order, yet it has been all around successful. This organization has brought the two great antagonistic parties to their proper level, and made them fear the power of the American sentiment. They now see danger from the torrent sweeping over the country; the party has with pleasure seen the rapid strides made by the order for the promotion of a healthy sentiment, and while witnessing this rapid progress could not, nor has not, overlooked the valued and valuable services of Mr. BARKER—services rendered to the organization while yet in its infancy, and this is the occasion chosen to present a small token of gratitude.

Mr. BARKER replied amidst loud cheering, in an address appropriate to the occasion.

Hon. THOMAS R. WHITNEY then rose and proposed the health of Hon. Judge CAMPBELL.

Hon. Judge CAMPBELL responded. He said: This health-drinking is entirely out of order, not being down in the programme. A question had occurred to him as to the age of American principles, said by a former speaker to be "but in its infancy," and again, "but a year old." If that is true, how old is SAM? [Applause.] He held that Samuel, nicknamed "SAM," was born A. D. 1777, in the State of New-York—[cheers]—and this SAM's fathers were the draughtsmen of the State Constitution.

He then passed in review over circumstances of the assemblages where that Constitution was drawn up—as White Plains thence to Kingston, where after much labor they succeeded in completing the first Constitution of New-York, a Constitution which never intended that any foreign power or potentate should be sheltered by its wing, only that it might the more readily gnaw out the vitals of the free institutions which it granted to American citizens, and to overturn that liberty which it guaranteed to all. [Applause.] If this be true, SAM first saw the light in 1777; and though he be old in years, in practice he is but young. But if he be taken good care of by the sons of the soil, he will thrive and grow up even to vigorous manhood, qualified to do the noble feats of the mighty giant, and attain to that strength that no man may dare to cast anathemas at the republican and liberal institutions established from his toil. In conclusion, he gave "SAM: may he never grow old!"

"Yankee Doodle," by the band.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS was then called on. He rose, saying that he was present as a member of the Press, to see and to report what was done and said, rather than to take any part as speaker. It was well known that though among, he was not of, the Order of gentlemen who had been making the presentation. But it was no new thing for him to preach or practice American principles—he had been doing both for twenty years, long before any organization of the Order, and it was his proud gratification that while thankful to every voter who had honored him, he had never catered to foreign passion or crooked his knee to foreign yoke. [Applause.] He then stated that though he approved of what he understood to be the principles of the Order, he could never be of it, till the veil of secrecy was removed. He would not commit himself to any principles in the dark—and he advised the Order, now that they were out of their cradles, to strip off the swathing-clothes and stand the giant up, in full blaze of day, to be seen by every one. If the principles of the Order were such as his, he was sure that they would also commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the American people.

He concluded by saying that "SAM," as he is called, is a myth,—a glorious myth,—but only a myth,—without a tongue, without a voice. You must have an embodied SAM, with eloquence on his lips, and patriotism in his heart, to utter your principles in thoughts that breathe and words that burn. He gave as a sentiment:

"American men, American arms, American principles, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Mr. THOMAS LYONS, of Port Jervis, Orange County, then spoke in answer to a call. He said, that while he had sat at this festivity, he had been in a argumentative mood. He had been trying to answer what seemed to him to be an important question. How long will stand what, in the country, is denominated "the one crop party!"—that is, the American party, which some say will not stand until the next election. He contended that this impression is preposterous, born on American soil. American sentiments must grow up and continue to reign predominant in the breast of the sons of the Republic. To say that Americans, fighting the good fight of her own selection—the protection of home and true liberty—shall forget their principles, is absurd.

Americans must preserve intact these principles,—the freedom of our land must be preserved, and the Union maintained against any invasion of foreign hosts. To talk of now arresting the onward progress of these sentiments is ridiculous, for fifty Americans, concerting their action and uniting their efforts, can take any town, although it be garrisoned with the soldiery and cannon of an armed legion. This being so, what can the one hundred and eighty thousand native-born Americans, belonging to the party in this State alone, do? With such an army to fight our battles, is it not useless for the enemy to talk of putting a stop to the victory?

Hon. Mr. WHITNEY, in reply to repeated calls, then rose and declined to speak other than to introduce other gentlemen. He then introduced

Mr. DUNAHANEE, of Illinois, who was confident that the section of country which he represented would ever be found sound in American principles. [Applause.] There this sentiment is felt to be all-important. He could pledge the faith of his country in favor of Americans, and none but Americans, from the very lowest office to the headmost top of official dignity. He then eulogized the career of Mr. BARKER, and trusted that the American Order will ever be headed by so good a "Barker."

JOHN H. RHODES, Esq., of Kings County, was then brought forward. He complimented Mr. BARKER for the manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the order.

The "wee sma hours o' the morn" then coming in, the company prepared for dispersion; a number of those present, together with the band, proceeded to the residence of Mr. BARKER, in Munroe-street, where they serenaded him.

The Hospital for Women.

On Saturday a meeting took place of the friends and promoters of this new Institution, situated No. 83 Madison-avenue. Before adverting to the proceedings of the day, it may not be uninteresting to allude briefly to the class of cases for which the Hospital is more specially destined. There is a class of cases hitherto regarded as incurable, or so nearly hopeless, as to defy the accumulated inventive genius and skill of even the most noted practitioners of the surgical art. Their nature is but too well known to the surgical and obstetric practitioner, and very few words of explanation may render them delicately intelligible to the general reader. Accidents sometimes unavoidably occur during the process of parturition, in other instances they are referable to the unskillful or unnecessary employment of instruments, sometimes without the possibility of attributing their occurrence to known causes, destructive injury to the softer internal structures, ulceration, internal sloughing or organic lesion of parts occurs so as to distressingly interfere with their natural and healthy action. The sufferer pines for years under the secret anguish of a malady for which surgery has hitherto offered scarcely a palliative, much less a radical cure, and under the consciousness of this, a miserable existence is dragged out in pain and hopelessness.

Dr. SIMS has been eminently successful in curing by an operation many of these cases, and the result is the formation of a hospital for their reception, and treatment of these and other diseases peculiar to women. We walked through the wards. There are 19 inmates from New-York and its environs, from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Mississippi. A few of them have already been [illegible] some of whom have [illegible] European hospitals as incurable, were [illegible].

The hospital is now fully [illegible]. It has been open already [illegible] month. The Medical Board comprises Dr. MARION SIMS, attending surgeon; Dr. ALEXANDER STEVENS, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, as consulting surgeons, and Drs. EDWARD DELAFIELD and JOHN W. FRANCIS, as consulting physicians—the latter gentleman being President of the Medical Board.

There is nothing in this institution which allies it to the character of a *private speculation*. The chief operator makes no secret of its peculiarity; it has been public during the last three years, but very obviously the remark that Professor BEER, of Vienna, made in reference to the operation for cataract, namely, that a man must destroy a hat-full of eyes before he becomes fit to be trusted with the couching needle, is very applicable here. Dexterity of manipulation is not always associated with the mere knowledge of the steps of an operation. The surgeon to whom by experience it is most familiar will, *coteris paribus*, always be the most successful. Dr. SIMS, as was remarked at the public meeting this morning, has already operated upon 132 patients, and with perfect safety and success, not one of them having any subsequent constitutional irritation.

We conceive the formation of this institution adds another laurel to American surgery, which in the bestowment of anesthetics has so lately conferred a signal boon upon humanity.

At the meeting there were present: Dr. FRANCIS in the Chair, Rev. Dr. BANGS, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. KNOX, and several other distinguished clergymen and members of the medical profession. Nearly a hundred ladies graced the meeting with their presence, of whom thirty-five form a Board of Managers, and whose names have already been made public. After prayer by Rev. Dr. BANGS, Dr. FRANCIS briefly opened the proceedings, and in passing a high eulogium upon American surgery, and Dr. SIMS in particular, warmly recommended the institution to the sympathies of the public. The building had been obtained upon lease for three years by the lady committee of management for $1,600 per year, and would easily accommodate, if necessary, 400 patients. The address of Dr. FRANCIS was calculated to show the happy intervention of the present enterprise to meet a heretofore unprovided exigency.

Dr. HORACE GREEN, President of the New-York Medical College, spoke next as to the necessity of increased facilities for hospital study and practice in the forms of disease and accident to which Dr. SIMS had paid so much special attention. He commended very warmly the results of his study and experience.

Dr. GILLMAN expressed his warm concurrence in the formation of this institution. Attempts had been made in Europe to establish wards for the treatment exclusively of this class of diseases, but neither the attempt nor the treatment had been successful.

Rev. Dr. KNOX dwelt upon the benificent character of Christianity in the development of benevolent institutions as a proof of its divine origin. The Bible, Christianity and Science were ever found inseparable. Where the Bible was most freely read, there science and humanity accomplished their highest triumphs. He cordially concurred in recommending the institution.

Dr. E. H. DIXON spoke of his personal acquaintance with Dr. SIMS, characterized the patience and originality of his investigations in the highest terms, and pronounced them eminently successful.

Dr. MARION SIMS, after disclaiming much of the eulogy that had been paid him, said it was to the moral power of woman, to her heroism, her endurance of suffering, her hope and patience, her confidence in the manifestation of kindness, and lastly to her devotion to the highest interests of humanity that the Hospital for Women owed its existence. This institution was the creation of no man, nor set of men. To her ardent sympathy and encouraging smile did he owe all the success he could claim. Observing such friends as FRANCIS, DELAFIELD, MOTT, STEVENS, GREEN, GILLMAN, RAMSAY, DIXON, GARDNER, FOSTER and others around him with encouraging words and smiles he had no language to embody the emotions that animated him. He spoke of the meeting at the Stuyvesant Institute a year ago, and of the noble efforts of Mrs. CODWISE in the establishment of this institution, also of Mrs. DOREMUS, whose extraordinary exertions in every good work were so well known in this City. After paying a just tribute of praise to others who had concurred in this work, Dr. SIMS said that the Board of Councilmen had resolved to donate $2,500 in aid of the funds of the institution.

Dr. GARDNER made a few remarks, chiefly to show that the proposed operation of JOBERT (an eminent European anatomist and surgeon,) had been very impracticable and unsuccessful, and in no way anticipated the originality or honor due to American surgery.

In conclusion, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, the meeting broke up.

No formal resolutions were put, the object being to give publicity to the fact that the Hospital is now fully organized. Its character is unique; it is devoted mainly to one speciality of accident, though not excluding all *curable* surgical cases of any description—no other such institution existing in the civilized world.

Frightful Suicide with a Pistol—Disappointment in Love.

Yesterday morning a judicial inquiry was held at the Fifth District Police Station, by Coroner O'DONNELL and his [illegible], Dr. O'HANLON, relative to the self-murder of a man, named THOS. BAILEY RUSSUM, while at the house of ill-fame kept by CINDERELLA MARSHALL. The unfortunate man arrived in our City some two years ago, and took a suite of rooms at the Prescott House, where he lived in splendor. Meanwhile, it was noised about in the sporting world that Mr. BAILEY—as he was then called—had been connected with the San Francisco Custom-House, and also held the high and honorable position of County Recorder in that city for a space of two or three years, and he had returned to the North with a fortune of two or three hundred thousand dollars. Having recovered from the fatigue of his long voyage, Mr. BAILEY commenced launching out with his finances, and found many kind and attentive friends among the sportsmen, who lost no time in hovering around him. Roulette tables, faro banks and the card table were visited by the ex-California official on numerous occasions. Months and months rolled on. The victim led a life of gaiety and fashion, and at length he was caught in the net and lost all he had. Having been introduced to the house of CINDERELLA MARSHALL, he made the acquaintance of a Cyprian belonging to the "SMITH Family," with the given name of MARY ANN. Mr. RUSSUM divulged his real name to the girl, and continued to visit her frequently up to the hour of his death. Latterly he became entirely destitute of pecuniary means, and changed his hotel to that of the Carlton House, but only remained there a week or two. During the latter part of April last the poor man's brain became crazed with the liquor he had imbibed to drown his grief, and he made a desperate attempt to end his career by swallowing six ounces of laudanum, while in the house above alluded to. He was removed to his hotel, and with the skillful treatment of Dr. BRADSHAW and others, his life was saved. As he gained strength, proceedings were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, to commit the unhappy man to the Lunatic Asylum. After the documents were placed in the officer's hands, the friends of the sufferer concluded to let him remain at large. Hence, he never was sent to the Asylum as stated in some of the journals yesterday. During his intimacy with MARY ANN, he often coaxed her to marry him, but she positively refused, and to use the wretched man's own words—"Because he had become reduced to a beggar." Annexed are full particulars of the inquest:

Daniel Carpenter being sworn, said—I am Police Captain of the Fifth Ward; about 7 o'clock [illegible] either do injury to himself or "MARY," whom he desired to see alone in the parlor; Mrs. MARSHALL then told me she did not allow him to see "MARY;" I then desired to see "MARY" myself, and advised her not to see him at this time, as he was excited; while in the house I heard some of the girls say he had a pistol in his hand in a room up stairs; I then went up and found him sitting in a chair with a pistol in his hand; I asked him to give me the pistol, which he did, and immediately started with me to go to the Station-house; he followed me down stairs, and did not seem to be excited in the least; on going down the second flight of stairs I was in advance of him three or four steps when I heard the report of a pistol, and at that moment he came tumbling down stairs; I then procured assistance and removed the body to the Station.

George W. Thompson being duly sworn, says: I reside at No. 23 Varick-street; I left California in the month of January, 1853; I first became acquainted with the deceased during the Fall of 1851; he was then engaged at the San Francisco Custom-House, as Inspector of Customs; he was known by every person attached to the Custom-House by the name of T. B. RUSSUM; during the past two months I have frequently met deceased in Broadway; on these occasions I had some conversations with him, but I did not notice at any time any symptoms of derangement of the mind; and he always appeared to be in his right senses; after leaving the Custom-House in San Francisco, he was elected County Recorder by the people of San Francisco as THOS. B. RUSSUM; I recognise the body of the deceased as the man mentioned above; he was known as being a native of Maryland.

Cinderella Marshall, proprietress of the house in question, was next sworn and testified in substance as follows: I have been well acquainted with the deceased for the past 18 months; he has been in the habit of visiting a young lady at my house named MARY ANN SMITH; she told me he had proposed marrying her on several occasions; for the last two months I noticed he acted and talked very strange; he was usually very silent and reserved in his manner; about one week ago he talked with Miss SMITH in a room privately, and during that time I heard her scream; I hastened up stairs, and as I met him he commenced crying and remarked "I love her;" he continued to visit my house, and having no pecuniary means, I would send him his meals; latterly MARY did not meet him, because she was afraid to do so; about 3 o'clock yesterday morning he came to the house for the last time, and he complained that MARY would not talk with him; I told him "she did not love him," and he replied, "Because I am a beggar." I told him *that* was not the cause; he left, saying he was determined to see "MARY," and came again in the afternoon; I gave him some dinner, and he requested to see "MARY" alone in the parlor; I told him she was afraid, and he begged me to ask her to come down, saying he would not harm her; I went for MARY, but she ran and locked herself in a room, saying she would not see him; the housekeeper came and told him MARY would not see him; he then followed her up stairs, and I went up there; I accused him of having a pistol, which he denied, but finally pulled it out and handed it to me by the handle.

Several M. D.'s and two other persons were sworn, but the evidence adduced was of no material importance to the public.

Coroner O'DONNELL briefly charged the Jury, who, after an absence of ten or fifteen minutes, returned with the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jury, find that the deceased, THOMAS BAILEY RUSSUM, came to his death by suicide, by a pistol-shot, while partially deranged.

(Signed by the Jurors,)
JOHN H. STEELE, JAMES G. IRWIN,
SAMUEL P. GOLDSON, WM. R. VALLEAU,
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, CHRISTOPHER WELTYE.

By a dispatch from Philadelphia, we learn that RUSSUM, who committed suicide on Saturday night, in Leonard-street, formerly kept a tailor's shop in that city, and was appointed by General TAYLOR Collector of the Port of San Francisco, which office he filled until removed by General PIERCE. His wife is a Philadelphian, and was deserted by him about a year ago, when he returned to San Francisco with his oldest daughter, leaving three younger children dependent upon their grandmother. It is reported that he left San Francisco worth $30,000.

Life and Its Relations.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN delivered, last evening, the fifth of his series of discourses to young men. The Church, as usual, was crowded to its densest capacity. The subject, as announced, was Life and Its Relations. The text chosen as the basis of the theme was 1st Corinthians, xiii. 13: "Now abideth hope, faith, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity."

Almost the first thing, the reverend orator began, man becomes cognizant of, is the fact of his incompleteness. The more the mind is developed, it sees itself entangled in a web of relations of intricate character. A wide field of social duty and external obligations presents itself. He sees that his position is not an isolated one, but one of broad and extended responsibilities—relations practical and vital. An inquiry how these relations were to be learned was, therefore, most important. It required the deepest and truest knowledge of relations. The eye did not see it, but the assumed penetrating gaze of the philosopher. Neither did the intellect comprehend this duty fully. While the intellect is the basis of learning, it is not always the entire instrument of fact and might. A man may know much of physic—of ethics—of mathematical science, and yet in knowledge of the world—the motives that influence to certain actions—the great laws of sympathy and truth, he utterly ignorant. So with social duties. It is often remarked as wonderful that with mighty intellect, and highest culture, and noble traits, are existent lowest propensities and mean vices. Such natures, it is true, are not wholly [illegible] such are only indications thus far of selfishness. They seek in them happiness—it matters not, though repeated experiences teach the folly and vanity of the expectation, they seek it still. But in doing so they are only sponges upon God's mercies and goodness. The drunkard—the gambler—the sensualist—are not really worse because their natures are more transmuted. And who allows any vice transient or permanent dominancy, lives not out life's true relations, [illegible] conception of the just relations of life. He is always looking at things minute with a telescope; his high philosophy lifts him above plain facts—he splits syllogisms keenly, but never gives the anvil a fair and square blow. Such a one vacillates, and keeps aloof from every-day duty, but leaves this to others; he has nothing to do with faith, or hope, or charity. These latter the reverend speaker proceeded to show were the great forces of humanity. A glory hangs over that existence where [illegible] where the brawny arm lifts unceasingly in earnest toil—the farmer as he scatters seed upon the earth—the scholar in the solitude of his study striving to evolve truths that shall startle and electrify the world—the artist in his garret studio as he gazes upon the creation of his wild, impassioned fancy, who can tell what faith has effected—the multitudes who, too, endured perils of land and dangers of the sea, and martyrdom for their belief.

But charity is greater than these, it acts from sympathy, its work is evidenced in life's walks. Humanity is raised, and grateful knees are bent, and eyes moistened unused to weeping, the naked are clothed, the hungry fed, and the imprisoned set free. Men were beginning to see that charity was greater than all—that there were duties to common humanity of sublime and holy significance. It is true oppressions still exist—nation wars with nation—but it would not be thus ever. The time of crushing Poland—trampling upon the sacred embers of liberty in Italy, and Crimean campaigns would end. And here would terminate agitation of Slave extension in Kansas. Man's true relations to his fellow-man would be known.

Dr. CHAPIN concluded with a most earnest and [illegible]

The concluding discourse of this series to young men, will be given next Sabbath evening. Subject—"Life as an Achievement."

Mayor's Office—Charge of False Pretences.

Two men, named JOHN MCKELLAR and JOSEPH D. CARSON, were brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's Office, on Saturday, charged with obtaining from different persons various sums of money under false pretences. The alleged swindle was first brought to light by an *employe* on *Trow's Directory*, who, in one of his canvassing rounds, came across a blank receipt which read thus:

"413 Broadway, June 1, 1855.
Received from ——,
For ——
In advance, being part payment of —, subscription, for the N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken Directory for 185—, published by us.
A. ADAMS & CO."

Never having heard of such a firm as A. ADAMS & Co., his suspicions were aroused. With a view to ascertain the true nature of the affair, JAMES J. FERRELL, of No. 680 Houston-street, was employed to go to the office of the aforesaid firm and offer himself as a canvasser. His services were accepted by ADAMS & Co., who instructed him to get all the money he could, and not give a receipt therefor unless absolutely compelled to do so. The complaint was made by SYLVESTER KEELEY, No. 244 Ninth-street, who states that he paid 50 cents for the insertion of an extra line in the Directory, and got a receipt therefor. Since then he has made inquiry at No. 413 Broadway, and has been informed that there is no such firm or person of the name of ADAMS at that place.

CHARLES A. DUMOULIN, ANDREW O'TOOLE, MAURICE HEALY and several others testified that they had been engaged as canvassers for a new Directory by the accused, and by virtue of their employment collected money from different parties and paid the same over to MCKELLAR D. CARSON, who pretended that they were doing business at No. 413 Broadway.

MCKELLAR declared the charge against him a falsehood. CARSON said he was merely in the employ of MCKELLAR, at a salary of $1 50 per day, and 20 per cent. on all moneys taken in. In default of $500 bail each, the prisoners were committed to await examination. CARSON, we are informed, was recently connected with TROW's Directory.

The rain on Saturday caused a considerable diminution of the average daily business at the Mayor's Office. But few complaints were entered on the Mayor's Book, and they are too "stale, flat and unprofitable" for publication.

The Census Marshals.

The Census Marshals commence their labor to-day. They held a meeting at the Broadway House on Saturday evening. Mr. C. F. OAKLEY occupied the Chair, and D. C. HENDERSON acted as Secretary. They mutually grumbled again about the small compensation ($2 per day) they are to receive, and said they had petitioned the Common Council for an increase, and are quite sanguine it will be given them. A letter was received from the Secretary of State, in reply to a communication of their Chairman, stating that the law would not permit an extension of the time specified. A motion was made to take advantage of the obscurity of the third question in their instructions, and not assess other real estate than dwelling houses; but this, after some discussion, was voted down, with the understanding that all the Marshals would pursue such course as they deemed most expedient individually. They adjourned at a late hour without deciding on the place or time for their next meeting.

Forged "Fifties" on the Chatham Bank.

On Saturday afternoon, it was ascertained that forged $50 notes on the Chatham Bank were in circulation. So handsomely are they executed that one of them passed current at the Chemical Bank. The forgery is accomplished by altering the genuine $2 bills with the pasting operation that has been brought near to perfection by the counterfeiters. The public should beware of these spurious "fifties," as it is with the utmost difficulty they can be detected.

Supposed Murder by Poison.

Yesterday Coroner HILTON was informed that a child named MARY ELIZABETH MERRILL, 6 years and 10 months old, was supposed to have been poisoned by her stepfather, named JOHN C. MORSE, a brushmaker, residing at No. 153 West Thirty-fifth-street. He has repeatedly threatened to take the life of deceased; has been in a state of intoxication for the last week, and has not been seen since last Friday at noon. He came home on Thursday about noon-time, and gave deceased an orange. An hour or two after eating it, she was taken with vomiting, which continued up to Saturday night at 11 o'clock, when she died. He gave two of his own children each an orange at the same time, but no such effect followed the eating of them. A post mortem examination will be held, and Coroner HILTON will hold the inquest to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. When he came home on Thursday he said she should be put out of the family.

Fire in Twenty-[illegible]-street.

A fire broke out at 7 o'clock last night in the rear of a large five-story brick building in Twenty-[illegible]-street, near First-avenue, occupied on the first, second and fourth floors by JOHN MATHEWS, soda water manufacturer, and on the third floor by JOHN MULLER, sculptor. A large quantity of hay belonging to Mr. MATHEWS, stored on the first floor of the building, aided the spread of the flames, which, before being extinguished, did over $7,000 dollars worth of damage. Mr. MATHEWS estimates his loss at $6,000. He is insured in the Mother, Hamilton, Stuyvesant and two other Companies for $1,150 each. Mr. MULLER's loss is about $1,000, upon which there is no insurance. J. SCHEER, keeper of a French dyeing establishment in the rear, lost about $500 worth of property by water. He is fully insured in the Stuyvesant Company.

City Mortality.

Three hundred and ninety-nine deaths are reported by the City Inspector as having occurred in this City the past week, being an increase of five over the previous week. Fourteen were from violent causes, 49 from consumption, 29 from convulsions infantile, 14 from croup, 12 from dropsy in the head, 11 from scarlet fever, 19 from inflammation of the lungs, and 36 from marasmus infantile. Fifty died in the Public Institutions, 23 in Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital. The nativity table gives 290 natives of the United States, 65 of Ireland, and 25 of Germany.

Let them be Generous.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

When it was proposed to separate the appointing power to office in the Police Department from the functions of judicial officers, in accordance with the recommendation of Mayor WOOD, Mr. JAMES W. BARKER's name appeared as a Vice-President of the Tabernacle meeting that remonstrated against the change. Now, that it is proposed to present a "testimonial" to Mr. BARKER, would it be requiring too much to ask the recent police appointees to contribute their quota to the "testimonial" as a set-off to the disappointment of Mr. BARKER's friends who have been displaced under Mayor WOOD's "no party" rule, to make place for good Tammany Democrats who rejoice over WISE's election in Virginia. [illegible]

Can our Quacks beat it?

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* says: Only a few days since, we heard the following prescription read, and which was written by a homœopathist in this city:—R. Potassæ Iodidi, [illegible] Hydrargyri Deutiodidi, grs. 2, Aquæ Destillatæ, [illegible] 4 oz. *Dose*, one teaspoonful three times a day. Still more abominable is this, frequently [illegible]

Hudson River Railroad.

Some of the Corporation [illegible] ing to get it enacted that the cars of the Hudson River Railroad shall not run between Thirty-second and Chambers-street at a rate exceeding *four* miles an hour. The justice of this limitation may be judged from the fact that all the other railway cars in and through the City are allowed to travel at the rate of *six* miles, and the stages are equally unrestricted. The public have to learn as what pretext the Hudson River Railroad Company are to have their speed reduced, at the cost of public convenience also.

☞ The Sunday Liquor Law has become a dead letter. But little attention is paid to it in any of the Wards, and not any at all in others. Nearly all of the down-town liquor-shops, of every kind, were publicly open yesterday and last night.

☞ The American *Medical Gazette* for June is as spicy a number as usual—Drs. REESE & GRISWOLD, editors.

Governor Reeder Sustained in Pennsylvania.

A tour which the Vice-President of the American Settlement Company of this City, Dr. SNODGRASS, has been making in Pennsylvania, speaking on Kansas and the Emigrant Aid movement in "WILMOT's District," and the mining region generally, has given the people at the different points fitting and timely opportunities to express their opinions of the official course of their fellow-citizen, Gov. REEDER, in Kansas.

At Honesdale, Carbondale, Scranton and elsewhere, the people appear to have spoken as if by one voice. We subjoin two of the resolutions passed at Carbondale, and one passed at Honesdale, as representatives of the feelings of the populace. The meetings which passed them are represented in our Pennsylvania exchanges as having been composed of men of all parties, and to have been unanimous in their action.

The Carbondale resolutions read as follows:

Resolved, That we approve of the course of Governor REEDER, in his efforts to preserve the purity of the ballot-box and the squatter's rights, against the threats and intimidations of the Missourians, and we feel it to be the duty of the National Government to place sufficient force at his disposal, when civil law is usurped, to maintain his and the settler's rights against their invaders.

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due to Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS for his untiring exertions in favor of freedom, and as Vice President of the "American Settlement Company," we tender him a hearty welcome.

Here is the Honesdale resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the trying circumstances under which our fellow-citizen, Hon. A. H. REEDER, has been placed as Governor of Kansas, and the firm and noble stand which he has taken against the illegal and unwarrantable proceedings of the Missourians at the recent "election" in that Territory, we take this occasion, furnished by the lecture of Dr. SNODGRASS, to express our warmest approbation of his official course, which cannot fail, as we think, to receive the support of the Government at Washington and the plaudits of all fair-judging minds.

By the way, the American Settlement Company's operations for the encouragement of emigration from the Free States to Kansas, seem to have received a remarkable sustainment in the Keystone State. The Honesdale *Democrat* states that it has between thirty and forty stockholders in Honesdale alone, nearly every one of whom has taken the highest number of shares allowable, as a most practical proof of the interest felt in the settlement of Kansas by freemen with back-bones and hearts.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. By WASHINGTON IRVING. In three volumes. Vol. I, pp. 504. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.

The patriarch of American literature, after half a century of honorable labor, fitly closes his brilliant and useful career by becoming the biographer of WASHINGTON, who so eminently deserved the title, (greater than that of Emperor, King, or Ruler,) of "Father of his Country." The whole work will be published within the present year. The first volume of the library or subscription edition is to appear in a few days, and we avail ourselves of an early copy to give an idea of what promises to become, and will deserve to be, the Life of the most illustrious among a band of patriots and heroes.

Commenced several years ago, its prosecution was repeatedly interrupted, Mr. IRVING says, by other occupations, by a long absence in Europe, and by occasional derangement of health. It was only within the last two or three years that he had been able to apply himself to it steadily. This opening volume traces the career from WASHINGTON'S childhood to his entering into the active service of his country in June, 1775, as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces. Mr. IRVING says that "WASHINGTON, in fact, had very little private life, but was eminently a public character. All his actions and concerns almost from boyhood were connected with the history of his country." This is true enough, and whoever is master of the biography of WASHINGTON will from it know the history of our struggle for Independence. But Mr. IRVING pleasantly and practically runs counter to his book, to the assertion in his preface, by relating a variety of reminiscences respecting WASHINGTON'S private life, which, to our mind, constitute the charm of the volume. Much of what he tells us has been related before, but much also is new. And even the old traditional anecdotes are told with a freshness which, to use an artist's phrase, "brings them out," even as the tints of a fine picture are made clearer and brighter by a judicious touch of copal. Mr. IRVING states his work to be founded on the correspondence of WASHINGTON, in the archives of the Department of State, and on SPARKS' edition of WASHINGTON'S Writings. But he has got much from trustworthy tradition,—much also from the recollection of persons who were well acquainted with the hero. For many reasons, we consider this biography a very reliable one.

The opening chapter is devoted to the genealogy of the WASHINGTON family—a subject, we think, of very secondary importance. The great-grandfather of WASHINGTON emigrated from England in 1657, and purchased lands in Virginia, where he settled. GEORGE, the eldest son of AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON'S second marriage, was born on the 22d of February, (11th O. S.) in the homestead on Bridges Creek, "a house which commanded a view over many miles of the Potomac, and the opposite shore of Maryland. It had probably been purchased with the property, and was one of the primitive farm-houses of Virginia. The roof was steep, and sloped down into low projecting eaves. It had four rooms on the ground floor, and others in the attic, and an immense chimney at each end. Not a vestige of it remains. Two or three decayed fig trees, with shrubs and vines, linger about the place, and here and there a flower grown wild serves 'to mark where a garden *has been*.' Such, at least, was the case a few years since; but these may have likewise passed away. A stone marks the site of the house, and an inscription denotes its being the birthplace of WASHINGTON." Oddly enough, though Mr. IRVING gives the date of the marriage itself, (6th March, 1730,) he has omitted to state the year of WASHINGTON'S birth. That event took place in 1732. LAWRENCE, elder brother of GEORGE WASHINGTON by a prior marriage, became head of the family, by his father's death in 1743, when GEORGE was only eleven years old, and conducted himself towards his father's family in an admirable manner.

"GEORGE, now eleven years of age, and the other children of the second marriage, had been left under the guardianship of their mother, to whom was intrusted the proceeds of all their property until they should severally come of age. She proved herself worthy of the trust. Endowed with plain, direct good sense, thorough conscientiousness and prompt decision, she governed her family strictly but kindly, exacting deference while she inspired affection. GEORGE, being her eldest son, was thought to be her favorite, yet she never gave him undue preference, and the implicit deference exacted from him in childhood, continued to be habitually observed by him to the day of her death. He inherited from her a high temper and a spirit of command, but her early precepts and example taught him to restrain and govern that temper, and to square his conduct on the exact principles of equity and justice.

"Tradition gives an interesting picture of the widow, with her little flock gathered round her, as was her daily wont, reading to them lessons of religion and morality out of some standard work. Her favorite volume was Sir MATTHEW HALE'S *Contemplations*, moral and divine. The admirable maxims therein contained, for outward action as well as self-government, sank deep into the mind of GEORGE, and, doubtless, had a great influence in forming his character. They certainly were exemplified in his conduct throughout life. This mother's manual, bearing his mother's name, MARY WASHINGTON, written with her own hand, was ever preserved by him with filial care, and may still be seen in the archives of Mount Vernon. A precious document! Let those who wish to know the moral foundation of his character consult its pages."

WASHINGTON'S education "was plain and practical." We are told that he never attempted the learned languages, nor manifested any inclination for rhetoric or belles-lettres. But he was self-trained into habits of business, and "this early self-tuition gave him throughout life a lawyer's skill in drafting documents, and a merchant's exactness in keeping accounts; so that all the concerns of his various estates; his dealings with his domestic stewards and foreign agents; his accounts with Government; and all his financial transactions are to this day to be seen posted up in books, in his own handwriting, monuments of his method and unwearied accuracy." His muscular powers even in youth were great, and his frame, even in infancy, had been large and powerful. He excelled in horsemanship. His schoolmates, convinced of his inherent probity and the principles of justice on which he regulated his conduct, referred to him as an umpire in their disputes, and his decisions were never reversed. Was there ever such a complete verification of WORDSWORTH'S dictum that the child is father of the man?

Many of GEORGE WASHINGTON'S youthful days were passed at Mount Vernon, the family seat of his elder brother LAWRENCE, who had become connected, by marriage, with the family of Lord FAIRFAX, owner of large estates in Virginia. There, in the society of men who had fought on sea and shore, the grave and earnest youth became imbued with a taste for military life, and, at the age of 14, had actually obtained a midshipman's warrant for the British navy. At the last hour, even after his "traps" were on board a man-of-war, anchored in the river just below Mount Vernon, his mother withdrew her consent, the nautical scheme was abandoned, and the lad returned to school for two years more, "devoting himself especially to mathematics, and accomplishing himself in those branches calculated to fit him either for civil or military service. Among these, one of the most important in the actual state of the country was land surveying. In this he schooled himself thoroughly, using the highest processes of the art; making surveys about the neighborhood, and keeping regular field books, some of which we have examined, in which the boundaries and measurements of the fields surveyed were carefully entered, and diagrams made, with a neatness and exactness as if the whole related to important land transactions instead of being mere school exercises. Thus, in his earliest days, there was perseverance and completeness in all his undertakings. Nothing was left half done, or done in a hurried and slovenly manner. The habit of mind thus cultivated continued throughout life; so that however complicated his tasks and overwhelming his cares, in the arduous and hazardous situations in which he was often placed, he found time to do every thing, and to do it well. He had acquired the magic of method, which of itself works wonders."

The youth, albeit steady and precise, was not a stoic. "There are evidences," says Mr. IRVING, "in his own handwriting, that, before he was fifteen years of age, he had conceived a passion for some unknown beauty, so serious as to disturb his otherwise well-regulated mind, and to make him really unhappy. Why this juvenile attachment was a source of unhappiness we have no positive means of ascertaining. Perhaps the object of it may have considered him a mere school-boy, and treated him as such; or his own shyness may have been in his way, and his 'rules for conversation' may as yet have sat awkwardly on him, and rendered him formal and ungainly when he most sought to please. Even in later years he was apt to be silent and embarrassed in female society. 'He was a very bashful young man,' said an old lady, whom he used to visit when they were both in their nonage. 'I used often to wish that he would talk more.'"

This passion lingered on his heart after he had quitted school, and "though by no means of a poetical temperament, the waste pages of his journal betray several attempts to pour forth his amorous sorrows in verse. They are mere commonplace rhymes, such as lovers at his age are apt to write, in which he bewails his 'poor restless heart, wounded by Cupid's dart,' and 'bleeding for one who remains pitiless of his griefs and woes.'" It would seem that this passion had never been confessed to its object, who is believed to have been a Miss GRIMES, afterwards Mrs. LEE, and mother of General HENRY LEE, who figured in revolutionary story as Light Horse HARRY, and was always a favorite with WASHINGTON, probably from the recollections of his early tenderness for the mother.

In March, 1748, having just completed his sixteenth year, WASHINGTON made an expedition beyond the Blue Ridge, into the Valley of the Shenandoah, to survey the large property in that district belonging to Lord FAIRFAX. This task was so well executed that it led probably to Lord FAIRFAX'S influence to WASHINGTON'S being appointed Public Surveyor, and his surveys were so accurate that "to this day, whenever any of them stand on record, they receive implicit credit." He retained this office for three years with considerable profit, from the vast extent of country to be surveyed, and the very limited number of public surveyors.

But he was destined to perform higher duties. France and England had rival claims on a great stretch of country between the Lakes and the Alleghany Mountains. The great Ohio Valley, thus disputed, became the scene of warlike operations. Both parties tried to obtain the adhesion of the Indians, then a formidable body. The French prepared for war. The Virginians rallied to combat them. WASHINGTON, though only nineteen, was appointed Adjutant-General of one of the military districts, with the rank of Major, and the pay of one hundred and fifty pounds a year, his duty being to attend to the organization and equipment of the Militia. This appointment, obtained through the influence of his brother LAWRENCE, was granted on the public estimate of his steadiness and judgment. This was in 1751, and in the Winter of that year GEORGE WASHINGTON accompanied his brother, whose health required change of air, to Barbadoes, (where he saw his first play,) and returned to Virginia in February, 1752. Five months later LAWRENCE also returned home—to die.

It became necessary to send a mission across the frontiers to ascertain the real objects of the French, whose conduct had become suspicious. A man was required who should possess physical strength and moral energy, with a courage to cope with savages and a sagacity to negotiate with white men. WASHINGTON was appointed, though not yet 22 years old, and the narrative of his journey, observations, and negotiations, which extends to some length, is in Mr. IRVING'S best manner—lucid, vivid, picturesque. WASHINGTON, whose sagacity was equaled only by his coolness, soon detected the French aims of aggrandizement. Mr. IRVING says:

"The prudence, sagacity, resolution, firmness, and self-devotion manifested by him throughout; his admirable tact and self-possession in treating with fickle savages and crafty white men; the soldier's eye with which he had noticed the commanding and defensible points of the country, and every thing that would bear upon military operations; and the hardihood with which he had acquitted himself during a wintry tramp through constant storms of rain and snow; often sleeping on the ground without a tent in the open air, and in danger from treacherous foes—all pointed him out, not merely to the Governor, but to the public at large, as one eminently fitted, notwithstanding his youth, for important trusts involving civil as well as military duties. It is an expedition that may be considered the foundation of his fortunes. From that moment he was the rising hope of Virginia."

In the hostilities which ensued, WASHINGTON highly distinguished himself, as Colonel, but was literally driven out of the service by absurd regulations being made which placed officers commissioned by Governors of Provinces and States inferior to those directly commissioned by the Crown—regulations which, by wounding the feelings of men of the highest character in British North America, contributed to weaken their attachment to England, the parent State.

At the age of 33, WASHINGTON returned to private life, and his "first care was to visit his mother, inquire into the state of domestic concerns, and attend to the welfare of his brothers and sisters. In these matters he was ever his mother's adjunct and counselor, discharging faithfully the duties of an eldest son, who should consider himself a second father to the family. He now took up his abode at Mount Vernon, and prepared to engage in those agricultural pursuits, for which, even in his youthful days, he had as keen a relish as for the profession of arms. Scarcely had he entered upon his rural occupations, however, when the service of his country once more called him to the field." He was invited to join General BRADDOCK'S Staff, and accepted, despite the urgent entreaty of his mother. He served from May, 1755, as BRADDOCK'S aide-de-camp, did good service in the field and at the Council-table, and after the death of BRADDOCK, which followed the disastrous defeat of the British army by the French and Indian force, continued in arms as one of the Adjutants-General of Virginia. Immediately after, in August, 1755, he was appointed to the chief command of the province, and served in this capacity with various fortune, until the close of 1758. It was thus that he learned the art of war. His marriage, in January, 1759, immediately followed his return to private life.

Two years earlier, at New-York, he had entertained a *penchant*, (for it was scarcely a passion,) for Miss MARY PHILIPSE, a young lady of beauty and fortune, but further duties interrupted the prosecution of his suit, and another officer won the maiden. In 1758, he made a journey to the Council at Williamsburg, and "in crossing the ferry of the Pamunkey, a branch of York River, he fell in company with a Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE, who lived in the neighborhood, and who, in the spirit of Virginian hospitality, claimed him as a guest. It was with difficulty WASHINGTON could be prevailed on to halt for dinner, so impatient was he to arrive at Williamsburg, and accomplish his mission.

Among the guests at Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE'S was a young and blooming widow, Mrs. MARTHA CUSTIS, daughter of Mr. JOHN DANDRIDGE, both patrician names in the province. Her husband, JOHN PARKE CUSTIS, had been dead about three years, leaving her with two young children, and a large fortune. She is represented as being rather below the middle size, but extremely well shaped, with an agreeable countenance, dark hazel eyes and hair, and those frank, engaging manners, so captivating in Southern women. We are not informed whether WASHINGTON had met with her before; probably not during her widowhood, as during that time he had been almost continually on the frontier. We have shown that, with all his gravity and reserve, he was quickly susceptible of female charms; and they may have had a greater effect upon him when thus casually encountered, in fleeting moments snatched from the cares and perplexities and rude scenes of frontier warfare. At any rate, his heart appears to have been taken by surprise.

The dinner, which in those days was an earlier meal than at present, seemed all too short. The afternoon passed away like a dream. BISHOP was punctual to the orders he had received on halting; the horses pawed at the door; but for once WASHINGTON loitered in the path of duty. The horses were countermanded, and it was not until the next morning that he was again in the saddle, spurring for Williamsburg. Happily, the White House, the residence of Mrs. CUSTIS, was in New-Kent County, at no great distance from that city, so that he had opportunities of visiting her in the intervals of business. His time for courtship, however, was brief. Military duties called him back almost immediately to Winchester; but he feared, should he leave the matter in suspense, some more enterprising rival might supplant him during his absence, as in the case of Miss PHILIPSE, at New-York. He improved, therefore, his brief opportunity to the utmost. The blooming widow had many suitors, but WASHINGTON was graced with that renown so ennobling in the eyes of woman. In a word, before they separated, they had mutually plighted their faith, and the marriage was to take place as soon as the campaign against Fort Duquesne was at an end."

Three months after his marriage, he proceeded to take his seat in the House of Burgesses. "By a vote of the House," says Mr. IRVING, "it had been determined to greet his installment by a signal testimonial of respect. Accordingly, as soon as he took his seat, Mr. ROBINSON, the Speaker, in eloquent language, dictated by the warmth of private friendship, returned thanks, on behalf of the colony, for the distinguished military services he had rendered to his country. WASHINGTON rose to reply; blushed—stammered—trembled, and could not utter a word. 'Sit down, Mr. WASHINGTON,' said the Speaker, with a smile; 'your modesty equals your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess.'"

His marriage was a singularly happy one. He had no children, but devoted himself to the care of the two which his wife had by her first marriage. Mount Vernon, to which he had succeeded, was his residence, and there he lived, for several years, as a wealthy country gentleman, liberal in hospitality, fond of hunting and the field sports, following agricultural life from choice, and occasionally devoting himself to the business of local legislation:

"WASHINGTON, by his marriage, had added above $100,000 to his already considerable fortune, and was enabled to live in ample and dignified style. His intimacy with the FAIRFAXES, and his intercourse with brother officers of rank, had perhaps had their influence on his mode of living. He had his chariot and four, with black postilions in livery, for the use of Mrs. WASHINGTON and her lady visitors. As for himself, he always appeared on horseback. His stable was well filled, and admirably regulated. His stud was thorough-bred and in excellent order. His household books contain registers of the names, ages and marks of his favorite horses—such as *Ajax, Blueskin, Valiant, Magnolia* (an Arab,) &c. Also his dogs, chiefly fox-hounds—*Vulcan, Singer, Ringwood, Sweetlips, Forester, Music, Rockwood, Truelove*, &c.

A large Virginia estate, in those days, was a little empire. The mansion-house was the seat of government, with its numerous dependencies, such as kitchen, smoke-house, work-shops and stables. In this mansion the planter ruled supreme; his steward or overseer was his prime minister and executive officer; he had his legion of house negroes for domestic service, and his host of field negroes for the culture of tobacco, Indian corn and other crops, and for other out-of-door labor. Their quarter formed a kind of hamlet apart, composed of various huts, with little gardens and poultry-yards, all well stocked, and swarms of little negroes gamboling in the sunshine. Then there were large wooden edifices for curing tobacco, the staple and most profitable production, and mills for grinding wheat and Indian corn, of which large fields were cultivated for the supply of the family and the maintenance of the negroes.

Among the slaves were artificers of all kinds, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights, and so forth; so that a plantation produced everything within itself for ordinary use: as to articles of fashion and elegance, luxuries and expensive clothing, they were imported from London—for the planters on the main rivers, especially the Potomac, carried on an immediate trade with England. Their tobacco was put up by their own negroes, bore their own marks, was shipped on board of vessels which came up the rivers for the purpose, and consigned to some agent in Liverpool or Bristol, with whom the planter kept an account.

The Virginia planters were prone to leave the care of their estates too much to their overseers, and to think personal labor a degradation. WASHINGTON carried into his rural affairs the same method, activity and circumspection that had distinguished him in military life. He kept his own accounts, posted up his books, and balanced them with mercantile exactness. We have examined them, as well as his diaries recording his daily occupations, and his letter-books, containing entries of shipments of tobacco, and correspondence with his London agents. They are monuments of his business habits.

The products of his estate also became so noted for the faithfulness, as to quality and quantity, with which they were put up, that it is said any barrel of flour that bore the brand of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Mount Vernon, was exempted from the customary inspection in the West India ports.

He was an early riser, often before daybreak in the Winter, when the nights were long. On such occasions he lit his own fire, and wrote or read by candle-light. He breakfasted at seven in Summer, at eight in Winter. Two small cups of tea and three or four cakes of Indian meal (called hoe-cakes,) formed his frugal repast. Immediately after breakfast, he mounted his horse and visited those parts of the estate where any work was going on, seeing to everything with his own eyes, and often aiding with his own hands.

Dinner was served at 2 o'clock. He ate heartily, but was no epicure, nor critical about his food. His beverage was small beer or cider, and two glasses of old Madeira. He took tea, of which he was very fond, early in the evening, and retired for the night about 9 o'clock.

If confined to the house by bad weather, he took that occasion to arrange his papers, post up his accounts, or write letters—passing part of the time in reading, and occasionally reading aloud to the family.

He treated his negroes with kindness, attended to their comforts, was particularly careful of them in sickness, but never tolerated idleness, and exacted a faithful performance of all their allotted tasks. He had a quick eye at calculating each man's capabilities. An entry in his diary gives a curious instance of this. Four of his negroes, employed as carpenters, were hewing and shaping timber. It appeared to him, in noticing the amount of work accomplished between two succeeding mornings, that they loitered at their labor. Sitting down quietly, he timed their operations—how long it took them to get their cross-cut saw and other implements ready—how long to clear away the branches from the trunk of a fallen tree—how long to hew and saw it—what time was expended in considering and consulting, and, after all, how much work was effected during the time he looked on. From this he made his computation how much they could execute in the course of a day, working entirely at their ease.

At another time we find him working for a part of two days with PETER, his smith, to make a plow on a new invention of his own. This, after two or three failures, he accomplished. Then, with less than his usual judgment, he put his two chariot horses to the plow, and ran a great risk of spoiling them, in giving his new invention a trial over ground thickly swarded.

Anon, during a thunder-storm, a frightened negro alarms the house, with word that the mill is giving way, upon which there is a general turn-out of all the forces, with WASHINGTON at their head, wheeling and shoveling gravel, during a pelting rain, to check the rushing water.

WASHINGTON delighted in the chase. In the hunting season, when he rode out early in the morning to visit distant parts of the estate, where work was going on, he often took some of the dogs with him for the chance of starting a fox, which he often did, though he was not always successful in killing him. He was a bold rider and an admirable horseman, though he never claimed the merit of being an accomplished fox-hunter. In the height of the season, however, he would be out with the fox-hounds two or three times a week, accompanied by his guests at Mount Vernon and the gentlemen of the neighborhood, especially the FAIRFAXES of Belvoir, of which estate his friend GEORGE WILLIAM FAIRFAX was now the proprietor. On such occasions there would be a hunting dinner at one or other of those establishments, at which convivial repasts WASHINGTON is said to have enjoyed himself with unwonted hilarity."

So passed on his life, peacefully and happily, until the folly and imbecility of England drove our American pioneers into revolt, (the history of which is fully related by Mr. IRVING,) and in June, 1775, WASHINGTON was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the American army. The volume concludes with his arrival at Cambridge, within gun-shot of the British troops in Boston, to enter on his command. It is an appropriate resting-point.

The illustrations of this volume are plans of BURGOYNE'S route in 1775, and of the battle of Bunker Hill, with a portrait of WASHINGTON—a more pleasing likeness, in many respects, but especially in the expression of the mouth, than the standard portrait by STUART, which was taken in 1793. The portrait now engraved was painted in Philadelphia in 1795, by an artist named WERTMULLER, and was presented by WASHINGTON himself to the late Mr. CAZENOVA, who took it to Switzerland, where it remained until last September, when Mr. C. A. DAVIS, of New-York, obtained it from the Baron SALADIN, husband of Mr. CAZENOVA'S granddaughter. Of its authenticity there is no doubt. The portrait by PEALE, taken in 1772, will appear in Vol. 2, and an engraving of HOUDON'S full-length statue of WASHINGTON, at Richmond, in Vol. 3.

The Twins, or the Dales in Newport, by LEILA LEE, is what is commonly called a child's book, and appears likely to interest juveniles as the history of two lads from Maine, (who removed to New-York at the age of ten,) during their visit to New-Port, in the Isle of Rhodes. There is much local and general information conveyed in the plainest language—indeed, a peculiarity of the book is that the greater part of it is monosyllabic. We are surprised that the author, in writing for children, who have a style to be formed, should use such a cant phrase as "Mr. DALE was *quite* a rich man." *Dale Primer*, by the same writer, is well calculated, by its pictorial treasures, to attract the attention of young children. Published by C. SHEPPARD & Co., New-York.

The Rhyme and Reason of Country Life is a volume, handsomely printed and illustrated, consisting of passages in prose and verse, from authors, old and new, relating to rural pursuits, appearances, seasons, and subjects. These have been culled, with taste and judgment, by Miss COOPER (daughter of the novelist), who has evidently read a great deal, and appreciated what has come under her perusal. As a gift-book, for the young of either sex, this *Country Life* appears well adapted, and the man of letters will appreciate it for bringing before him the best "bits" of the best authors on a very interesting subject. Published by G. P. PUTNAM, New-York.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Three Days Later from Havana.

The U. S. steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived on Saturday. The *Black Warrior* left Havana on the 29th. There was nothing of particular importance at that place. The state of siege and blockade has been raised, and business was improving. The United States steamer *Fulton* was in port. The United States steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. STRIBLING, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore MCCAULEY, was at Matanzas. The U. S. sloop *Jamestown*, Commodore CRABB, was at Key West. The U. S. steamer *Princeton* and sloop-of-war *Cyane* were cruizing off San Antonio. The English men-of-war *Termagant, Eurydice, Medea* and *Scorpion* were in Havana.

Shipping Intelligence—Movements of Commodore M'Cauley.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, May 28, 1855.

Arrived here on the 25th, H. B. M. screw propeller frigate *Termagant*, Commander HENDERSON, in nine days from from Port Royal. Same day, British war steamer *Medea*, Commander PHILLEMORE, from Bermuda; and on the 26th, the war schooner *Scorpion*, PARSON, Commander, from a cruise to eastward.

Commodore M'CAULEY, in the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, left here on the afternoon of the 24th, and arrived at Matanzas on the morning of the 25th—where the ship was at anchor yesterday. The war steamer *Fulton* left same day, and arrived at same port in company with the *San Jacinto*. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, not liking so much of her ancient fraternity in this harbor, left on the 26th, without waiting salute and embrace, in the morning, on a cruise in the Gulf.

The British sloop *Eurydice* remains in port; the British brig *Arab* is outside, watching the movements of the enemy I suppose, or of Commodore M'CAULEY, which seems to be her present vocation. All the vessels have good health to cheer them.

It is supposed Commodore M'CAULEY will return to this port about the 30th—and on or before that time, *we look for the Falmouth*.

The health of Havana is good—and the business of the past week, in our staples, has been active. I hand you a report embracing all important transactions.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton*, MITCHELL, Commander, returned to this port late last evening—all well.

The Crystal Palace Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An editorial in yesterday's TIMES, respecting the Crystal Palace, contains insinuations respecting the conduct of the Board of Directors regarding foreign goods, not in keeping with the real facts of the case; while this morning your contributor, who bears the euphonious title of "Quilibet," makes other statements totally false and unfounded. He states, "that it appears many valuable articles, the property mostly of poor persons, are on the eve of being sold by the Collector of the Port, like stray cases of goods unclaimed by the owners, &c."

If this is true, it will be easy for "Quilibet" to state *what* goods are to be sold; *when* they are to be sold, and *who* the poor persons are, who are to be thus sacrificed?

"Quilibet" evidently takes a deep interest in these *stray goods*, but he ought to be careful and confine himself to *facts*, when he makes such grave charges. Now I deny *in toto*, that the Collector is either on the eve of selling, or intends to sell or confiscate a single article of any name, kind or description, now in the *Crystal Palace*.

In a communication, published by me in the *Tribune*, of May 30, and to which I beg leave to call "Quilibet's" attention, I distinctly stated that the order heretofore published by the Collector, has been countermanded, and the whole difficulty with the Custom House satisfactorily arranged. "Quilibet's" extensive knowledge respecting the designs of the Collector, could be materially strengthened and improved, if he would take more pains to read the daily papers of the city.

While upon this subject, I wish to state another "flagrant act of injustice" on the part of the Crystal Palace Association, in reference to a foreign exhibitor, which has occurred since the publication of my communication in the *Tribune*.

I received, a short time ago, a letter from a gentleman of this City, holding an official position under his own Government, stating that Mr. V. H., of ——, demanded the immediate return of his goods sent to the Crystal Palace, "free of expense."

I immediately hurried to the Palace, for the purpose of ascertaining what kind of articles Mr. V. H. had sent to the exhibition, and to make arrangements to have them returned to him, *free of expense*.

Judge of my astonishment when the invoice was produced. *He sent three pounds of soap candles*, invoiced and valued at *ten shillings and sixpence!*

The exhibitor represented that they were manufactured after a new process, and were cheaper and more economical than any other article now in use. They were examined and tested by the jury who had charge of such matters, in the Fall of 1853; the remainder were left on exhibition until about July, 1854, when Summer heats divested them of their original form, and they were thrown out of the Palace, in the shape of a mass of greasy matter.

It took a *Consul's* letter, however, for me to post myself up about Mr. V. H.'s goods, sent to the *Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations*.

If "Quilibet, in his anxiety of mind, can make room *for a few facts*, and will take the trouble to call upon me, I will furnish him with at least twenty similar cases, all of which go to swell and aggravate the "disgraceful proceedings of the Company."

I hope "Quiddlebit's" "wicked waste of descriptive words" may not be lost upon a discerning public.

I assert, and can prove, that the Crystal Palace Association has been, in many instances, *grossly wronged by foreign exhibitors*, but it is hardly necessary to go into details at this time. I am ready at all times to meet *specific charges*, when they are presented from a *responsible source*.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA EXTRACTS.

Last Chapter in the Great Failure.

From the Alta California, May 3.

In our article of yesterday wherein we took occasion to animadvert on the course of PAGE, BACON & Co. through their financial struggle, we spoke with unreserved condemnation of their conduct. It would seem to have been the systematic object of the house here to rob the people of California for the benefit of PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis. In our strictures now we do not wish to be understood as including the resident partners here. Neither Mr. HAIGHT nor Judge CHAMBERS would have knowingly been a party to such conduct, and the fault must be laid at the door of another, and that other is DANIEL D. PAGE. Of this hereafter.

The house of PAGE, BACON & Co. has been doing a large business, and enjoying largely the confidence of our business men. It gave great accommodations, and no one could praise the house enough which took the one, two, or three thousand dollars of the laboring people of this city and kept it safe for them without charge, at the same time it was let out to *speculators and merchants for three per cent. per month*. It was doubtless very kind in them to take money for nothing when they let it out for only three per cent. per month; people should not now cease their praises of them.

After PAGE, BACON & Co. had been going on prosperously for a long time, making a large fortune on the money of their depositors, it seems that PAGE & BACON could not be satisfied without killing the hen that laid the golden egg. They became embarrassed by their stupendous speculations, and seeing danger and bankruptcy afar off, the senior partner of both houses came to California, as it appears, for the purpose of sustaining the house at home by straining the house here. Money was sent forward without stint, so that when the first suspension took place the St. Louis house was in debt to the San Francisco house to the amount of $860,000. This sum, it was here positively asserted, would be held sacred to pay the drafts drawn against it. PAGE & BACON couldn't touch it. It was beyond their reach, and so people came forward and took drafts to be paid out of that money. It was taken by PAGE & BACON and the drafts were protested. The representation that it could not, however, had the desired effect. On the strength of it the house was again opened, and several more heavy shipments were made. It happened that the day before the news of each suspension came, the house here had sent away very heavy shipments of gold. It looks as though a deliberate attempt had been made to save the house, and the creditors of the house at the East, at the expense of the house in California and its creditors.

The partners resident here, we are aware, were not parties to any such design on the people of California. Messrs. CHAMBERS & HAIGHT were both residents in San Francisco. Here they had made their money and were highly respected, and it was not reasonable to suppose that they would willingly be a party to the designs of the house on the other side. So when Mr. PAGE came here four or five months ago, though he was in correspondence with Mr. BACON, he never let them see a line of one of Mr. BACON'S letter to him. They probably knew not that PAGE & BACON were to fail until it was made known to the public, and they are at fault only for allowing Mr. PAGE to come here and deplete their house without first finding out what was the condition of the parent house at home.

The result of this design on California is now known, alas, too well. The people of this State have lost over one million of dollars, which has gone to make up the losses of the house on the other side. They should know how their money *is gone*, and who has been the moving cause in this transaction. It surely is no Californian.

From the Wide West, May 3.

The bubble has burst. The deception can no longer be maintained. The great house of PAGE & BACON has closed for the second and last time. The immense personal resources of the partners, which some sagacious individuals have held to be impossible of exhaustion, have failed to keep the concern moving; and we shall soon see how far they are available in swelling the amount to be paid to the creditors. Of course the house in this city has followed suit after a few hours' struggling with circumstances, and now each looks in his neighbor's face and wonders how he could have failed to see all along that there was danger.

We feel proud of our position in this matter. With one exception, we have been the only paper *to express entire want of confidence* in the concern. We pointed out the inconsistencies in the first statements of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co. in this city, with those of their partners at the East. We called the attention of the public to the fact that, however it might be made use of to lull the suspicions of their creditors, the balance of $860,000 could not be made available to meet the debts of both firms at the same time. *We were the only paper that announced the protest of P., B. & Co.'s English drafts.* But our efforts were unavailing; they were allowed to resume, and those who were weak enough to assist them in so doing must bear the results of their folly with the best grace they may. We do not envy the majority of the dailies their position in this matter; still less will we join them in their lugubrious whining over this last disaster, which common sagacity might have foreseen from the first.

How the affairs of the firm will ultimately be settled it is difficult to say. There are still loud-mouthed asserters of the ability of the house to pay every dollar of their liabilities. The private fortune of Mr. PAGE is still held up as amply sufficient to cover all the debts. Then why was the house allowed to stop? Is Mr. PAGE'S wealth contained in a Fortunatus' purse, that it is filled by being emptied? How do we know but that it is pledged to meet private indebtedness? But it is useless to attempt to refute such senseless assertions as are made by the advocates of the house. The failure of their previous positive predictions is sufficient to destroy public confidence in their assertions. They can no longer blind the public to the real state of the case. The community will not be deceived twice in the same way by the same parties.

With the same spirit that has appeared to exist between the partners from the start, each asserts that the transmontane branch is the cause of the disaster. The New-York house is loud in its complaints of the manner in which the Pacific branch has acted, and the latter has reciprocated. The fact is that the San Francisco house has been sacrificed to sustain the other. The former was doing a profitable business, to all outward appearance, up to the moment of the failure. The unsound condition of the latter has been common talk at the East in business circles for more than half a year. Time (upon which they appeared to have relied entirely for their justification) is proving, gradually and with certainty, that Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. were perfectly correct in refusing to assist the house in their first difficulties.

With regard to the course of the house here, since the reception of the intelligence of the failure of the St. Louis house, opinions are various. It would appear as if favors had been shown to certain parties in a manner not accordant with strict justice. The papers mention instances of large amounts having been paid out at unusual hours, which is certainly unjustifiable. The coolest part of the business, however, is the assuring against loss of the patriotic party of "our first" who guarantied the solvency of the house some weeks since. These men pretended to be personally responsible that the house would meet every dollar of its liabilities. How was it expected that these persons would accomplish their contract? With their own means, of course. Foolish public! they did not intend anything of the kind. The first act of the bankrupt house was to secure these disinterested public spirited men from loss by passing over a large amount of property into their hands, leaving the poor fellows who had taken time certificates to shift for themselves. This may be the usual mode of doing business, but it is far from being in accordance with equity.

We do not wish to add to the sufferings of any one who has been unfortunate, but as we began in this matter, so do we intend to close our remarks on it, in a spirit of truth and justice, truckling to no interest, and without personal prejudice. We leave to the dailies the task of bolstering up unsound banking institutions, and other fountains of revenue to the commercial press. Content with doing our duty to our readers in the matter we rest. That we have not deceived them in this affair, that it would have been well had our views been more generally received, we think few at present will be disposed to deny.

From the Golden Era.

PAGE, BACON & Co.'s second failure [illegible] to have surprised no one who looked at the affairs of that house as they stood at the time of their first crash. On the night of the arrival of the [illegible] it is stated that $317,000 were paid to depositors and to those who had attached the concern. The next morning judgment was confessed for [illegible]000 in favor of the guarantors of the time certificates, and some small depositors were paid. This guarantee business, report says now, as many believed at the time, was never intended to bind the parties concerned, in such a contingency as has occurred, and nothing is easier than to draw up a convenient bond with that view.

The attachments issued on Wednesday, were to the amount of $230,140 28. The house had shipped $300,000 by the *Golden Gate*, on Tuesday. Had the *Sonora* arrived a day sooner, it might have been better for some of the creditors on this side. There can be no foundation for the rumor that the latter steamer was kept back a day longer than necessary, to allow the *Golden Gate* to get off, as the Pacific Mail Company would not lend themselves to such an operation. On Thursday the indebtedness of PAGE, BACON & Co., was sold for twenty-five cents on the dollar. When the first smash took place, we published our opinion of the rottenness of the concern, both in St. Louis and San Francisco, and exposed the extraordinary statements of the firm here, and the schemes contrived to galvanize it into life. The result has been as we anticipated, not as we desired.

Irish Emigration to America.

Startling and disagreeable as are the accounts which are daily reaching this country from America, and much as the friends of the Irish Catholics would desire to see an end to the exodus, we regret to find that with the return of Spring and Summer months a considerable number of emigrants are leaving this quarter for the United States. We have heard of the arrival of several remittances from friends and relatives beyond the Atlantic for the purpose of inducing persons here to join them in the so-called land of freedom. We note the fact, and with regret. It is quite true that the number emigrating, as compared with former years, is comparatively small. The progress of extermination was so rapid and so intense during the last seven years as to leave the old country a wilderness; but, even of the few who have remained, a great many are yet intent upon emigration. Of the extent of the depopulation which has taken place some estimate may be formed by the present high wages farmers are compelled to pay the laborers during the present Spring. In this town and vicinity wages, before now, men could be got for from 6d. to 1s. a day, the prices range now from 1s. to 1s. 3d. This, in itself is a fact which shows both how the country is drained of its population, and to what an extreme the system of eviction was carried on. No matter, however; we wish we could arrest the process of emigration, which, though diminished in extent in proportion to the awful exhaustion which has taken place during the famine, is still going on in the West. While the Irish Catholic race was treated with kindness in America we never uttered a word of remonstrance or warning; but now that all parties agree in complaining of the dreadful persecutions which await them from all the powers of Know-Nothingism in the hitherto boasted land of liberty, we feel it our imperative duty to raise our voice in protest and reclamation. Bad as home is, and cold as is the prospect that awaits our people under a system of laws that obstinately refuse security for tenant industry, it is better to remain and battle with the ills they know than fly to others of a more revolting kind. A quiet death in the old land of the saints, with the aid of religious consolation in that awful hour, is better than contact with the awful demoralization and almost total absence of religious comforts which await the emigrant beyond the Atlantic.—*Irish Paper.*

The Character of Malcolm Clark.

From the Ohio State Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

The character of MALCOLM CLARK, who was recently shot at Fort Leavenworth, by MCCREA, is represented by the Western Slavery papers as "amiable and inoffensive." It is well enough to understand what these Western Missourians, who vote in Kansas, understand by "amiable and inoffensive." A few years ago he (CLARK) would kick his wife when angry, to say nothing of his "amiable and inoffensive" language. He rented his farm, lying near Fort Leavenworth, a few years ago, to a man who left it and started for California. His wife sold the crop to the United States, to be taken off in the Fall. The rent was due the next Spring—twenty-five dollars. CLARK told the woman she must pay the rent before she removed the crop. She told him she had not the money and could not do it, but she would pay him as soon as the crop was paid for. CLARK drew a pistol and held it at her breast, declaring he would shoot her if she did not immediately pay him. I need not add that he was a drunkard. The difficulty is, the Missourians have plundered MCCREA of his true character, and have given it to CLARK. They determined to hang MCCREA, not because they cared for CLARK, but because he (MCCREA) is opposed to Slavery. That is the whole secret, and the true interpretation of their conduct. I.

The Catholic Council on the Temperance Question.

The Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, signed also by the Bishops of Cleveland, Louisville, Vincennes and Covington, and the Vicar and Coadjutor of Michigan, recently issued, contains the following passage:

"In the ordinary discharge of our pastoral office, we, aided by our faithful clergy, have not ceased, beloved brethren, to warn you earnestly against all sin and all scandal, and particularly against this horrible vice of intemperance, which is the fruitful mother of so many other evils, affecting both the body and the soul. In order the more effectually to check the evil, we strongly advise you to discountenance and discontinue altogether the practice of retailing intoxicating drinks as a means of obtaining a livelihood. We do not wish to pronounce that it is always sinful to engage in this traffic, but we feel it to be our duty earnestly to dissuade you from it, as being dangerous to yourselves, to the morals of your children, and to others, to whom it presents numerous and often fatal temptations; and as being finally both discreditable in public estimation and unnecessary as a means of obtaining a living."

Shaving upon the Sabbath declared Legal.

In the Police Court, this morning, Justice RUSSELL delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of R. C. DEMING, barber. In this case the defendant was charged with doing work on the Lord's Day, shaving other persons than himself, the same not being a work of necessity or charity; second, with keeping open his work-shop for the same purpose. On a former complaint, the defendant was acquitted on a technical point that his place of business was not a shop. In the present case the first point was whether shaving was a work of necessity or charity. On that point the Justices of the Court were all agreed that it was. If shaving by a barber of another person on the Sabbath is not a work of necessity or charity, then is a person who shaves himself liable, and even the cooking of food upon that day is illegal. The exchange of Ministers, the celebration of the marriage rite, or the performance of the funeral ceremony, might be held as an infringement of the law. He cited the opinion of the Court, delivered by Chief Justice PARKER, in favor of his decision. On the second point, the keeping open of a shop for such a purpose, the decision of the Court was, that it could not be the intention of the Legislature to bring such cases within the scope of the law in regard to the infringement of the Sabbath. He alluded to the more liberal sentiment prevailing in modern times in regard to the observance of the Sabbath, and in conclusion said he was aware that the most of those engaged in the business would greatly prefer to have their places closed, but that does not alter the law in the matter. In the decision of the point in regard to keeping open shops, Justice ROGERS had doubts upon some parts of the decision. The result of the decision was that the defendant was ordered to be discharged.—*Boston Paper.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Merchants, Hotels and Eating-Houses.

The casual looker-on in New-York, seeing the daily recurring activity everywhere evident, the thronging masses of human beings hurrying through the streets, and pushing and jostling and crowding each other to effect seeming imperative immediate "exit or entrance,"—no one knows whence or whither—and cognizant, meanwhile, as is the lone wanderer along the beach of the ocean's roar, of perpetually incessant and deafening tumult of omnibuses and car and cart—would, in this stirring exhibition, giving to him only evidence of ever busiest life, perceive no sensitive addition or diminution to the general Babel confusion of conflicting humanity and toil. The same apparent hurry and confusion daily presents itself to his view. What New-York is to him one day she is every day. But changes there are. Additions and fallings off in the sum total who permeate the streets of New-York, unwillingly appreciated or anxiously felt on 'Change, in the shipping-house, at the jobber's desk, and at the mart of the retailer. The aggregate arrivals at the different New-York hotels for the month of May just ended, by careful inquiry, we learn, show, as contrasted with the arrivals for the same periods last year, a decline of nearly twenty-five per cent. Though scarcely noticed in the stir of the streets is even such diminution in the number of arrivals, the extent to which trade has been affected is of course largely and most sorely felt. Aside, however, from the commercial loss thus sustained, and to which we will refer at length when we complete some statistics we are gathering on this point, the detriment to general hotel business, with corresponding benefit to lodging-houses and eating-houses, forms no inconsiderable item.

The leading Broadway hotels taken first, we find, and as would readily be divined from the nature of their construction and patronage, have suffered the slightest, but they have suffered some notwithstanding. May, a year ago, they were crowded to excess and were forcing away customers, while during the past month some have had special reason to complain of custom, urgent beyond the capacity of their accommodation. The further up-town hotels, dependent entirely, it might be said, upon permanent boarders, are hardly to be considered. They are all well filled, though, in the main. Passing down to the Cortlandt-street hotels, the grand centralizing point in fact of merchants, and therefore a correct index of other hotels relying almost exclusively as those are, upon merchants for patronage, a most sad falling off is observed. It is seen they have had to suffer not alone from the actual decrease in the number of arrivals of merchants, but the loss even of their oldest customers, who have come to the City and taken to lodging and eating-houses. Their feelings towards lodging and eating-houses, as may be supposed, are not the most amicable. They are, moreover, especially loud in their complaint, since none of them, even the *Western Hotel*, in imitation of other houses, have raised their prices from the standard of last May. The impression that they had put up their prices did prevail, from errors in some of the New-York papers to that effect. This, no doubt, kept away some. But observation and conference with merchants will readily inform of a great change of sentiment in respect to where it is best to stop, and where dine during their transient sojourn in the metropolis. Hotels at length are becoming cognizant of the fact. The careful merchant foremost consults economy, and meeting this are the cheap lodging and eating-houses of New-York. This is the keystone to the present falling off in patronage at the merchants' hotels and others. The facts of the month just ended evince its truth. While hotel rooms have been vacant and their tables slightly patronized, eating-houses, from the most pretentious ones on Broadway to the most diminished-head kind of establishments in narrow streets, have all done thrivingly. Lodging-houses have not failed for tenants. Apartments in which dust and cobwebs and compiled rubbish found heretofore secure store-room, have been properly burnished, and each had its frequent occupant. And so it must be. It is but the beginning of the end. The present month we opine will show better still for lodging and eating houses, and worse for hotels not European.

"Little Bitters" on Beer and Brandy.

Our ex-District Attorney, who is so well known by the soubriquet of "Little Bitters" to the reporters, has given an opinion upon the teetotal Prohibitory Law, which one of our *spiritual* mediums says embraces, in Aldermanic lingo, four "*posts*." *First.*—Is there any limit by license, prohibitory or otherwise, to the sale of liquors throughout the State, before the 4th of July? Answer.—None. *Second.*—Can the sale of spirituous liquors of foreign manufacture, which have paid duty, be prohibited after the 4th of July? Answer.—No. *Third.*—Can the commerce or trade in domestic liquors between the several States of the Union, be interfered with by a State law which prohibits the sale of such liquors so manufactured within the State of New-York? Answered in the negative. *Lastly.*—Has the Legislature of the State of New-York, under the Constitution, unlimited powers to interfere, by statutory restriction, with the food of the people? Answered in the negative; because if they have, and can prohibit, under severe penalties, the use of beer and brandy as beverages, then it follows that the State Legislature can prohibit the use of beef and bread as articles of food. As Jack Bunsby would say, "there's an opinion as is an opinion."

Death by Iodine.

On Friday morning Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at No. 244 West Forty-second-street, on the body of Thomas Glenners, who partook of an overdose of the tincture of iodine. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was aged 37 years, and born in England.

☞ The recent onslaught on the Cyprians seems not to have diminished their number, though it has somewhat improved their conduct on the public thoroughfares. Still, more or less of them are almost nightly arrested in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, and brought before some one of the Police Justices, who sentences them to imprisonment for terms extending from five days in the City Prison to six months in the Penitentiary.

☞ The June number of *Dinsmore's American Railway Guide*, compiled from official time-tables of the various railroad companies in the United States and Canadas, and corrected principally by the railroad superintendents themselves, is a very reliable and perfect work, and the only one containing the time-tables of all the railroads in this country.

☞ Rev. Dr. Hawes started a day or two since for the Far West. Before his return he will visit Mississippi and North Carolina. Our best wishes took a ticket for the same route, and accompany him.

☞ Sherbet we always took to be a drink that had a smack to it. It has the flavor of orange juice and jessamine,—a very pretty, quite harmless and withal rather sickish taste. Maine Law men can take it without violating any law. Ice is essential to its toleration.

☞ Mason & Brothers are soon to issue a regular Yankee story, under the curious title of "*Cone Cut Corners.*" It has a fresh, Down East look, and the proof sheets give promise of a sort of pumpkin pie and thanksgiving-day entertainment.

☞ A man named Wm. Wakely was killed on Friday by a fracture of his skull from a fall at the United States Potash Inspection Depot.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 26th day of May to the 2d day of June, 1855. Men, 77; women, 70; boys, 146; girls, 106; total, 399. Adults, 147; children, 252; males, 223; females, 176. Colored persons, 5.

DISEASES.

Albuminuria, and Bright's dis. of kidneys	[illegible]	Dropsy, in chest	1	Lungs, disease of	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	[illegible]	Dropsy, in head	12	Malformation of lungs	[illegible]
Apoplexy	[illegible]	Dysentery	[illegible]	Marasmus, adult	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dyspepsia	[illegible]	Marasmus, infant's	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Enlargement of the heart	[illegible]	Measles	[illegible]
Bleeding	[illegible]	Erysipelas	[illegible]	Old age	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever	[illegible]	Ossification of the heart	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever, bilious	[illegible]	Palsy	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever, intermit.	[illegible]	Peritonitis, adult	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever, puerperal	[illegible]	Pleurisy	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever, remittent	[illegible]	Premature birth	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever, scarlet	11	Retent. of menses	[illegible]
Catarrh	[illegible]	Fever, typhoid	[illegible]	Rheumatism	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever, typhus	[illegible]	Rupture of the bowels	[illegible]
Convulsions	[illegible]	Fracture of leg	[illegible]	Scrofula	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fracture of skull	[illegible]	Scurvy	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Heart, disease of	[illegible]	Small Pox	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hooping cough	[illegible]	Softening of the brain	[illegible]
Cirrhosis of liver	[illegible]	Hysteria	[illegible]	Spina bifida	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inflammation	[illegible]	Sprue	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inflam. of bowels	[illegible]	Still born	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inflam. of brain	[illegible]	Teething	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inflam. of heart	[illegible]	Ulceration of the throat	[illegible]
Congestion of the Liver	[illegible]	Inflam. of Kidneys and bladder	[illegible]	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Con-s'n, Adult	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ulceration of the lungs	1
Convul's, infant's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ulceration of the navel	[illegible]
Convul's, puerp'l	1	Inflam. of liver	[illegible]	Unknown to Jury	[illegible]
Croup	14	Inflam. of lungs	[illegible]	Wounds, from a knife	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inflam. of stomach	[illegible]		
Debility, adult	[illegible]	Inflam. of throat	[illegible]		
Debility, infant's	[illegible]	Intemperance	[illegible]		
Delirium Tremens	[illegible]	Jaundice, infant's	[illegible]		
Diarrhea	[illegible]	Liver, disease of	[illegible]		
Dropsy	[illegible]				
Total					399

RECAPITULATION — DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	[illegible]	Stillborn and prem. birth	[illegible]
Brain and nerves	[illegible]	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	[illegible]
Generative organs	[illegible]	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	[illegible]
Heart and blood-vessels	[illegible]	Unknown	[illegible]
Lungs, Throat, &c.	134	Urinary organs	2
Old Age	[illegible]		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	[illegible]		
Total			399

Of which [illegible] were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	[illegible]	IX	[illegible]	XVII	[illegible]
II	[illegible]	X	[illegible]	XVIII	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	XI	[illegible]	XIX	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	XII	[illegible]	XX	[illegible]
V	[illegible]	XIII	[illegible]	XXI	[illegible]
VI	[illegible]	XIV	[illegible]	XXII	[illegible]
VII	[illegible]	XV	[illegible]		
VIII	[illegible]	XVI	[illegible]	Total	399

Ages.—Under 1 year, 126; 1 to 2 years, 52; 2 to 5 years, 56; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 10; 20 to 25 years, 17; 25 to 30 years, 22; 30 to 40 years, 24; 40 to 50 years, 19; 50 to 60 years, 13; 60 to 70 years, 16; 70 to 80 years, 9; 80 to 90 years, 2; 90 to 100 years, 2; 100 years and upwards, 1; unknown, 2.—Total, 399.

Nativities.—England, 7; France, 1; Germany, 25; Holland, 1; Ireland, 65; Italy, 2; Scotland, 1; United States, 290; Unknown, 7.—Total, 399.

Public Institutions.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 3; City Hospital, 5; Colored Home Hospital, 3; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 2; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 11; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 22; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1.—Total, 50.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, New-York, June 2, 1855.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....MONDAY.

United States District Court.—The June Term commences on Tuesday.

Supreme Court.—*General Term.*—Adjourned to Monday of next week.

Supreme Court.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1707, 1874, 18, 96, 21, 25, 968, 3, 27 to 34.

Superior Court.—Nos. 173, 345, 98, 10, 7751, 777, 235, 438, 918, 405, 964, 946, 941, 194, 280, 959, 980, 986, 661, 226, 1002, 963, 100, 226, 226, 341, 250.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 739, 740, 749, 181, 196, 197, 275, 276, 580, 594, 595, 615, 647, 654, 655.

Common Pleas.—*Part II.*—Nos. 343, 346, 356, 489, 512, 636, 340, 356, 577, 606, 626, 639, 637, 705, 717.

The Slave-Trade—Case of the Brig Horatio.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—June 2.

Before Commissioner Betts.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES IN THE TRIAL OF CAPT. MARTIN AND MESSRS. MEYERS AND LASALA.

The trial of Capt. Martin, of the brig *Horatio*, and Messrs. Meyers and Lasala, charged with fitting her out as a slaver in this port, was resumed on Saturday at the U. S. Commissioner's office. Mr. McKeon, U. S. District Attorney, and his associate, Mr. Joachimsen, appeared for the prosecution; ex-Judge Beebe defended Capt. Martin, and Mr. Evarts appeared for Mr. Lasala. The three defendants were present. Mr. Meyers was not represented by counsel.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Joachimsen calling upon Mr. Ingraham, the Register Clerk in the Custom-House, to produce the original crew list of the *Horatio*. The list was produced and examined. It was signed by Capt. W. F. Martin, and was dated November 1, 1854. Mr. Joachimsen then asked for the original shipping articles of the *Horatio*. They were produced and examined. They mention Capt. Martin as master of the brig. The oath of citizenship of Capt. Martin was then put in and read. Dated November 1, 1854.

Mr. Ingraham, in reply to Mr. Joachimsen, said that he went to Mr. Odell, and asked him whether there was any order to stop the register. He said there was not. Mr. Ingraham then went to Mr. Brown, the Clearance Clerk, and asked him the same questions, receiving the same answer. Mr. Ingraham continued: When I went to Mr. Odell I had the register; I named the vessel, and showed him the paper; I don't recollect whether I delivered the register to Capt. Maguire or to Mr. Meyers; I informed Mr. Brown of the change of master before I delivered the register; this was on 4th of November, 1854.

Henry Webb, examined by Mr. Joachimsen.—I live at No. 25 Frankfort-street; I supply vessels with Croton water; I remember supplying a vessel called the *Horatio*; she was a small brig, lying at Pier No. 42 East River; it was some time last Fall; I don't remember the month, but it was pretty cold weather; I filled 60 casks; two of them that were gauged held 240 gallons; the cooper who supplied the casks, I think, was Mr. Barnes; I do not know who ordered the water; I do not remember seeing Capt. Martin on board; I did not see anybody now present in this room; some of the casks were a little larger than others; I worked for Mr. Huested; the stevedore was named Phillips.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts.—I kept no account of the casks, except in the report gave to the office; I made no memorandum in writing; the casks were down in the hold when I filled them.

By ex-Judge Beebe.—There was no concealment about them; the ship lay in the dock like another ship.

James S. Turner, examined by Mr. Joachimsen. I live at No. 126 Cherry-street; I am in Mr. Huested's employ; I have seen Mr. Lasala before; I collected some money of him for supplying water to the brig *Horatio*; it was in November; I got $30 for 14,000 gallons; he gave me a check, which I gave to Mr. Huested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts.—I do not know the date of the check; I have no copy of the bill; I have seen Captain Martin on board the brig *Horatio* several times before she sailed; I took the bill to him to get it signed; he said he did not know how much water he had on board; he told me he would see the cooper and find out whether the bill was right; if it was, he would sign it; I then went to Mr. Lasala, and the bill was paid.

Charles Rovero, examined by Mr. Joachimsen.—I know Mr. Lasala; the first time I saw him I went with an Italian chap, who fetched me to his office in Broadway; I came to New-York in September last, and I saw Mr. Lasala about six weeks afterwards; I asked Mr. Lasala if he knew Capt. Kraft; he said he did; he said that Kraft had left the States only four days, in a vessel to proceed to the coast of Africa; that was all that was said about Capt. Kraft at that time; I went there again three days after; I saw Mr. Lasala, and asked him if he had a chance for me in any vessel to go on the coast of Africa for slaving; he said he had a vessel and had a crew, so that there was no chance for me; I went to Mr. Lasala at another time; I asked him again for a chance; he again said he had none; he told me to be careful what I said *about that kind of business*, or I should be caught and never go in any vessel out of New-York; I told him that I had been slaving.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts.—I am twenty-one years old; I was born in Paris; I left France when I was three years old; I then went to Africa; my father was a Captain of Zouaves; I first came to the United States in 1850; I came here from Germany, as a passenger in the *Wittenberger*, a Dutch vessel; I had been a traveler in Germany for three months; the ship came into New-Orleans; I then went to Cincinnati, and traveled all over the States; I went back to New-Orleans, and shipped in the *Victorine* for St. Thomas; but she did not go there, she went direct to the coast of Africa; I came from the coast in the same vessel to Cuba; I was three weeks there; I came from Cuba to New-York in the brig *Captain John*; I arrived at New-York between the 20th and 30th of September, 1854; this was the first time I was ever in this city; I do not know to what merchant the ship was consigned; I was a passenger along with the whole crew of the *Victorine* except three men; I last saw the Italian, who took me to Lasala, on board the *Empire City* as a passenger; I have been in New-York since last September; I went to the house corner of Roosevelt and Water-streets; I stayed there 15 days as a boarder; then I bought the house No. 204 Water-street; I bought it of Mr. Cabrera; I gave $150 for it; it was not an eating nor a drinking house; it was a boarding-house; I kept it three months; I sold it to Mr. Henry Martin for the same price I gave for it; I left it about January 20; since that time I have been cook on board ships in port; I have not been to sea; I have been cook on the schooner *Roscoe*, at Pier No. 47 North River; also on board the brig *Paris*, at Pier No. 15; I also worked in Broadway, in a saloon called the *Hen and Chickens*; I have lived since at No. 92 Catharine-street; I live there now; I was not called as a witness here; I came to make a declaration against Captain Kraft; I wished to have him arrested; when I was not working I lived on my money; about a week ago I got out of money; my only means of support now are, that I am confined in the Tombs, as a witness for the United States; I am not in close confinement; I go about where I like; I heard Captain Kraft was to be in this country soon, and I came and made a declaration against him; I have learned to speak English since I first came to New-Orleans; I talked to Mr. Lasala in Spanish; I learned to talk Spanish in Africa; when I asked Mr. Lasala to let me have a chance to go in a ship, I wanted to go to the Coast of Africa, as steward; I did not wish to stay there; Mr. Lasala did not engage me to go on board any vessel of his; I told him three times that I wanted to go to the Coast of Africa; the first time he told me he had a vessel, but he had a crew for it; on the other times he merely said he had no vessel; when he told me to be careful how I spoke *of that kind of business*, I had first said to him that I had been on the Coast of Africa with Captain Kraft; he said *if I was not careful, I should be caught by the Police*, and never go out of New-York again in a vessel.

Direct examination resumed.—I do not know the name of the Italian who took me to Mr. Lasala; when I shipped in the *Victorine*, I did not know that I was going to the Coast of Africa.

By Judge Beebe.—I had $8,000 when I came to New-Orleans; I got it from my father and mother in France, in the year 1851, before I went to Germany; my father now keeps a manufactory of iron, in the department of Vosges; they gave me $8,000; I spent $1,000 in Germany before I came to this country; when I applied to Mr. Lasala, I wanted to go to the coast of Africa, if I got a good vessel; I speak French, Spanish, German and English; when I commenced to travel I was seventeen years old; before that I was at school, and learned to cook in a hotel; I got no wages—I had to pay for learning; I carried my $8,000 in a belt around me; it was in Spanish and American gold; $600 were in doubloons—the rest in $5 and $10 gold pieces; I last heard from my parents about a year ago; I sold my boarding-house in New-York because the times were so hard; when I bought it I expected to go along with that business; when I went to Mr. Lasala's I had no idea of changing my business.

This closed the evidence for the day. The examination will be resumed on Saturday next at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.—June 1.

Notice.—All litigated motions are adjourned until Monday, June 4. Judge Morris will grant orders to those who wish them, in the General Term Room Chambers, from 9½ A. M. to 12 M. on and after June 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

PRACTICE CASE—A PLAINTIFF MAY BE ALLOWED TO SET UP ONE CAUSE OF ACTION IN TWO DIFFERENT COUNTS OR FORMS.

Jones vs. *Palmer.*—This was a motion to strike out one count of the complaint. The first count averred an agreement to deliver to defendant certain merchandise, and that defendant agreed to send to plaintiffs certain other merchandise therefor; that plaintiffs performed their part of the agreement, but that defendant did not deliver as agreed, and had not paid for merchandise delivered by plaintiffs, stating its value. The second count averred a sale and delivery of the same merchandise for a sum certain on request of defendant. The claim for judgment was for this amount. Defendant's counsel showed by affidavit that there was really but one cause of action, stated in two forms, and claimed that one count was redundant and irregular, and that such a mode of pleading, since the Code, was unauthorized. Defendant's counsel cited Churchill *vs.* Churchill, 9 How. Pr. R., 552, and Stockbridge Iron Co. *vs.* Mellen, 5 Id., 439. Plaintiff relied on Code § 142.

Cowles, J.—Upon consultation with my brethren now at General Term, we agree that the motion should be denied. The defendant, under the amendment to § 142 of the Code, providing that the facts shall be stated without "unnecessary repetition," may now, as we think, set them out in two separate forms, provided there is a fair and reasonable doubt of his ability to safely plead them in one mode only. But such pleading will be allowed with great caution, and only where it is very clear that the nature of the case renders it proper and necessary to protect the rights of the plaintiff and secure him against the danger of a non-suit on the trial. The motion is denied, without costs to either party. Defendant to have ten days to answer.

Albert Cardozo for plaintiff; Charles M. Hall for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—June 2.

Before Oakley, C. J., Campbell, Bosworth, Slosson, and Hoffman, J. J.

DECISIONS.

Briggs, et al vs. *Gount et al.*—*Same* vs. *Same.*—The parties in each of these actions are the same. They both are upon the same contract for the sale and delivery of a certain quantity of [illegible] at a stipulated price. The first suit was commenced on the 3d of January, and the second on the 17th of February, 1855. At the commencement of the first, a certain portion of the price stipulated above was due. The next installment became due afterward, and is the subject of the second action; the witnesses are the same in both actions, which are at different places on the Calendar, and the plaintiff swears that his witnesses chiefly reside in the State of Rhode Island. He would avoid the expense of bringing them here twice.

It is objected that the plaintiff has no right to make such an application.

Hoffman, J.—The order appealed from in this case, directed, on the application of the plaintiff, that the two actions be consolidated into one, to be prosecuted and defended as such, and that the recovery to be had and the judgment to be entered in such consolidated action stand as a recovery and judgment in both such actions respectively, upon certain conditions imposed upon the plaintiffs and afterwards noticed.

The 40th section of the article of consolidation, contained in the Revised Statutes, provides that when several suits shall be commenced against joint and several debtors in the same Court, the plaintiff may, in any stage of proceedings, consolidate them into one action. (2 R. S. 383.) The reference by the revisers to the first revised laws of 1813, would seem to warrant the construction of the section to be this, that where a plaintiff had instituted different suits against different obligors, or other parties jointly or severally liable, he could bring all into one action at any stage of the action, or could have joined them originally, although he was not obliged to do so. The 38th section of the above article gives the Court a discretion to consolidate actions of this nature. It is obvious, therefore, that by the letter of the statute such a motion as the present may be made as well by the plaintiff as the defendant. This doctrine has been recognized in several of the States.

The consolidation rule, as it was known in the older cases in our courts, related to a different proceeding. It was to stay proceedings in several actions against different defendants until the determination of one of them, when the ground of suit and defence were the same. This practice principally prevailed in insurance cases, where there were several underwriters in a policy, but traces of the principle of consolidation are apparent in our courts before the statute, and the case of Thompson vs. Sheppard, (9 Johns, 262,) seems to have suggested the language of the statute.

We are satisfied, therefore, that there is no reason for restricting the construction of the statute to motions by the defendant. The expediency and justice of many cases warrant its application to plaintiffs also, which it plainly permits.

The order at Special Term will be affirmed, with the modification that the plaintiff must pay the costs of the first action down to the order, with $10 costs of the motion. No costs of the appeal to be allowed to either party.

Niles vs. *Suydam.*—Order of Special Term affirmed.

The Mechanics' Bank vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—On the opening of this case on Saturday, Chief Justice Oakley announced that Justice Duer had requested him to state to the counsel employed in the case, that as he was largely interested in the issue, he must decline taking any action in the case. The argument was then resumed for the defendants. Mr. George Wood opened by reviewing the prominent points in the case. These points were reported in the Times of May 28. He continued speaking until the time of adjournment.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Gill vs. *The St. Nicholas Bank.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Fisher et al. vs. *Phillips.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

LIABILITY OF OMNIBUS PROPRIETORS AS COMMON CARRIERS FOR BAGGAGE AS WELL AS PASSENGERS.

Schwartz vs. *Flynn et al.*—The plaintiff in this action is a peddler. It appears that on the 3d of May, 1853, he got into a stage belonging to the defendants, running from Harlem to the City Hall.

When getting into the stage at Harlem, he was taking his pack, consisting of dry goods and jewelry, with him. The driver, however, stopped him, and told him to hand the pack up to him, and he would take care of it. He accordingly handed it up, and the driver placed it on top of the stage, behind him. The plaintiff got out at the corner of Mott and Chatham streets, and asked for his pack, but it had been lost on the way down.

Upon giving the bundle to the driver, the plaintiff alleges that he told him to take good care of it, as it was valuable. He valued it at $500. The defendant Flynn put in a general denial.

The cause was tried about a year ago, before Justice Bosworth, and a general verdict rendered for the plaintiff against both defendants, contrary to the ruling of the Court, who charged that the defendant Murphy was not liable, it having been clearly proved that he was not a member of the firm of Murphy & Flynn when the suit commenced.

For this reason the cause was carried up to the General Term on exceptions, and a new trial ordered.

Yesterday the case again went to the Jury, who brought in a verdict of $250 for the plaintiff. For plaintiff, A. K. Dyett. For defendant, T. Darlington.

MARINE COURT—Friday.

Before Hon. Judge Birdsall.

AN EX-ALDERMAN'S STAGE-STRUCK.

Banton vs. *The New-York Dry Dock and Grand-street Stage Company.*—In this case the plaintiff, who was formerly an Alderman of this City, claimed to recover $165 for goods sold and delivered to the Company during the year 1854. In their answer the purchase and delivery of the merchandise was admitted, and a set-off claimed for four shares of their capital stock at $100 per value for share, which the Ex-Alderman had subscribed for but neglected to pay on his subscription. In reply to this the plaintiff contended that under the act incorporating the Company in question, it was incumbent on all subscribers to pay at the time of subscribing, 10 per cent. on each share, and that in order to claim an off-set of $100 they insist that the 10 per cent. had been paid in pursuance of the act. His Honor held that it was not incumbent on the defendants to prove that the 10 per cent. was not paid, and that inasmuch as they had proved that the Ex-Alderman subscribed for the stock, judgment must be rendered for the plaintiff in the case for $65.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly, and Woodruff.

The following decisions were rendered on Saturday morning:

Hays vs. *McMullen.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

T. Bree vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mathews vs. *Tucker.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Pugsley vs. *Murray.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Russel vs. *Whitehead.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Hunt vs. *Westervelt.*—Judgment reversed, with costs, and restitution ordered.

Miller vs. *Roessler.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gimacke vs. *Figari.*—Motion dismissed, without costs of either party.

Morrissey vs. *Broderick.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Smithson vs. *Bradger.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Burnell vs. *Coyne.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Cornwell vs. *Dissosway.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Cogan vs. *McAnger.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Johnson vs. *Gibson.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Murray vs. *Hunt.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Child vs. *Fraser.*—Motion granted, and amendment ordered, and also judgment for plaintiff for $286 16, and the costs of plaintiff in the Court below.

LONG ISLAND.

Indignation Gas Meeting.

About 400 of the citizens of the late city of Williamsburg were gathered Friday evening at the Odeon to express their indignation in regard to the Williamsburg Gas contract, passed at a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, and also of the acts of their Representatives from the Eastern District. Ex-Alderman Driggs was called to the Chair and John Broach acted as Secretary.

Calls were made for Alderman Huntley, against whom a strong feeling existed for not entertaining a petition signed by over 300 tax-payers and gas consumers in reference to the gas contract. The proscriptive views of the meeting were exhibited in the most boisterous manner, and the Honorable gentleman was compelled to submit in silence.

The Committee submitted a preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The following is a substance:

"That the recent contract passed by the Common Council with the Williamsburg Gas Light Company merits the disapproval of all consumers; that in view of the prospect of valuable and economical improvements in the manufacture of gas no contract should be made for a longer period than five years; for the same reasons the price to private consumers should not exceed $3, and for the public purposes $2 50 per thousand cubic feet; that the rules and regulations of the Company concerning service-pipe, meters and furnishing of gas to new consumers should be the result of an arrangement between the Common Council and the Company; all that is asked for is good gas at as cheap rates as in New-York and other cities; that no annoying conditions are desired, but fair to private consumers and the Company; that the Common Council be requested to reconsider their action upon said contract in order to admit of such amendments as will render it acceptable to fair and candid minds; that in the event of their refusal Mayor Hall be requested to intervene his veto; that in view of such reconsideration or veto a Committee of five be appointed to confer on behalf of the public with the Committee of the Common Council and prepare a contract.

The Poor.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, during the past Winter and Spring, have furnished relief to two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven families, comprising eleven thousand and fifty-six individuals. They have distributed coal, groceries, shoes and clothing to the amount of $14,720—averaging about $1 34 to each person assisted. The Association has now about $30 in the treasury.

THE PARKVILLE OUTRAGE.

Meeting in Boston—Address by W. J. Patterson.

From the Boston Telegraph.

There was a very large meeting at the Meionaon, Boston, last Friday evening, for the purpose of listening to an address by Wm. J. Patterson, Esq., one of the editors of the Parkville *Luminary*, recently destroyed by a Missouri mob.

The following is the substance of Mr. Patterson's address:

His paper was destroyed by a mob, and himself and his family were driven from their home, for the ostensible reason that they were Abolitionists, but for the real reason that he would not admit that it was right for Missourians and their confederates to go into Kansas to vote in the recent election. The history of the legislation in Congress previous to the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill was recited. The course of Atchison in Missouri, and his efforts for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were also repeated, as well as the statement made by Atchison at the town of Atchison, in September last.

The men who went from New-England went to Kansas to secure a better position for themselves and families, resolved to make permanent homes there. As this did not suit Atchison & Co., they began to vilify the immigrants, and represent them as Abolitionists; then they organized an association for the prevention of immigration, called the Self-Defence Association; they passed resolutions not to purchase goods at the East, but at Baltimore, or elsewhere; though he was well convinced that one at least who joined that Association came immediately to Boston and purchased goods.

The incidents connected with the Salt Creek meeting were then given. Previous to the meeting it was whispered around that a series of resolutions would be introduced, declaring that Slavery should be introduced into Kansas.

The meeting was broken up by the Chairman declaring a motion to adjourn carried. Then thirty-two of the Pro-Slavery men, headed by one Gwinner, a tool of Atchison, met and passed a series of resolutions, among which was one that Kansas Territory, and consequently the State of Kansas, should of right, and therefore shall be slave territory. Thus and then was Slavery established in Kansas. The Self-Defensive Association then wanted newspapers to speak for them which comply with their demands. The *Kansas Herald* was established at Fort Leavenworth, and as one of the editors would not yield to the Atchison crowd, he was thrust out. Then there was the *Kansas Pioneer*, one of whose editors had professed Free Soil principles in Iowa. That sheet was subsidized and has bus-Hepaded Herod in servile pusillanimity. Then came the *Squatter Sovereign*, conducted by Stringfellow's brother, which hoists the name of Atchison at the head for President. With the aid of these presses and a secret association, pledged to make Kansas a Slave State at all hazards, the first election was managed. At that election parties from fifty to five hundred strong entered his territory, armed with pistols, bowie-knives, rifles, and whisky. One party was headed by Claiborne Jackson, of Missouri, and had two cannon, to be turned upon the New Englanders if there was any opposition to their voting. Atchison himself is said to have directed the movements of sixty men, though he kept himself concealed. Possibly he voted. These men marched up to the ballot box in the morning, took the oath or not, as they pleased, did the voting, and having overawed the citizens, marched home again, and took part in another election in Missouri on the next Monday. These are stern realities, and they are gloried in by Atchison's editors. Hundreds of paragraphs from their papers not only justify the fraud, but glory in it, and say that when the next election comes the slave power of Missouri will sweep the election or die in the attempt. Has not Gov. Reeder declared that the Territory has been subjugated, made a tributary of Missouri? God only knows how long this state of things shall last. Shall it be forever?

"By all above, around, below,
Be ours the indignant answer, No."

Mr. Patterson then read a lengthy extract from his own paper to show what was the offence for which his office was mobbed, and his press thrown into the river, in which he stated that his press had occupied conservative, national ground, promptly opposing the men and the measures that had brought on this crisis, and in which the question was asked if the President would meet it promptly, stating also that there was no true sense of justice in Kansas, that the judges of the elections had been overawed and votes were repeated, that the polls had been overawed by men armed with pistols and bowie-knives; and then asking—"Is this what the advocates of Kansas call squatter sovereignty?"

This was the cause of drawing together hundreds of armed men, resolved to abate, as a nuisance, a free, independent press. Though Missouri is a sovereign State, with a Republican form of Government, guaranteed to her citizens, the freedom of the press is taken away at the instigation of rowdies and blacklegs. The Governor, Judges and Jurors are leagued together in a Select Association to make Kansas a Slave State. Rather than submit to live in Park County, where the Press cannot be free, he would live in Constantinople—"he would rather be a dog and bay the moon, than such a Roman." [Applause.] The paragraph which he read was published on the 6th of April last, and on the 14th, a crowd of armed men surrounded his printing office. About 12 o'clock M. those armed men walked into the office and took the speaker prisoner. When they were asked by what authority, they did not pretend to have any, he would go by what authority he should wait. At their head [illegible] so that 150 men were, probably in the office at one time, and 500 about the door. The press was taken and put upon a wagon and covered with a white cap on which was written "Boston Aid," and carried off and deposited, as they said, "in the tomb of the Capulets," to wit—the Missouri River. Had it not been for the devotion of his wife, the speaker himself would probably have been killed.

After destroying the press, they passed certain resolutions declaring that the paper was a nuisance, which had been endured too long; that they would come there again in three weeks, and if they found the Editors there they would subsequently, they would throw them too into the Missouri River, and if they went to Kansas, they pledged themselves to hang them wherever they could catch them; and also that they would suffer no person belonging to the Northern Methodist Church to preach in Parkville, under a penalty of tar and feathers for the first offence, and a hemp rope for the second.

The charge of Abolitionism made against the Editors of the *Luminary* was false, and they knew it. But they needed an excuse, and chose that charge, because it would satisfy the public better than the real cause. The fact was, Atchison wanted to control the press, but could not, though it was severely stated that sycophancy would be well rewarded. It was charged also that the press had a partial edition for the North and South, containing different sentiments on the Slavery question—and there were other reasons, equally false, given for their resort to such violence. Sooner than submit to what they demanded, or remain in Platte County, the speaker would prefer to live with the Digger Indians. As a specimen of the feeling of the people there, he said a school commissioner, having a teacher presented to him for examination, told the candidate that he should have a certificate if he could parse the sentence, "Park & Patterson's Press was thrown into the Missouri River on Saturday." He did it, and received his certificate.

The incidents connected with the death of Malcolm Clarke, the mobbing and lynching of Mr. Phillips, were then given, substantially as they have been presented to the public in the newspapers. He then inquired who was responsible for all this violence. All right-feeling men denounce it; and even in Missouri, were the law-abiding citizens to have an opportunity to pronounce upon the conduct of Atchison and his allies, they would emphatically condemn the whole proceedings. The settlers of Kansas must not have any of the odium, for they have an indisputable right to go there and to hold whatever opinions they please. Their homes are there, and if they shed blood, it is by repelling force with force and in defence of their freedom. [Applause.] Atchison is the chief culprit, and those who furnish him with money are his accessories. It is the devout wish of every lover of his country, that they may be brought to condign punishment. The papers of Missouri are many of them nourished by Government patronage, and they are Atchison's principal engineers. Probably the President has been deceived by Atchison, as Douglas was. There cannot be a doubt what the President's course will be when all the facts are known to him. Mr. Patterson then spoke in complimentary terms of Gov. Reeder. The charges that they have brought against him have been made because he had made himself obnoxious to the riotous portion of the Missourians.

Atchison and Stringfellow, and Judge Tomlinson have squatted on lands where they are laying off a town; and he was credibly informed that all the Commissioners of Kansas have been instructed to vote to make Calhoun—the town they are laying off—the seat of Government.

Mr. Patterson then alluded to the cause of his visit to Boston; denied any knowledge of the Emigrant Aid Society's plans or purposes till he came here, but was now satisfied they were good, and that all that had been said against the Society was untrue.

At the close of his remarks a vote of thanks was passed, unanimously, for his open, candid, independent address.

General Pomeroy, Agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, was loudly called for, and made a brief statement with regard to the settlement of Kansas.

The outrage committed upon Messrs. Park and Patterson was also commented upon. He was willing there should be more such outrages. The effect was to increase an interest in the matter throughout the country and rouse a sense of justice toward Kansas. He believed that now the North was aroused, Kansas would be safe for freedom. The Missourians who went to Kansas to vote had got themselves into trouble, and would not be allowed to vote in Missouri for a year.

The inducements to emigrate to Kansas were then set forth by statements as to the fertility of the soil, and also drawn from the fact that slaveholders would not be tempted to settle there on account of each settler's being limited to 160 acres of land, which is not enough for a plantation.

The present residents of the territory are in favor of freedom, and would carry the question to-day by a two-thirds vote. But there is a struggle to come. The time for resistance has not yet come, but when it comes the contest will be for God and liberty. He did not wish to have the contest come till outrages had been multiplied.

Gen. Pomeroy's remarks were closed in an eloquent manner, expressing the strongest confidence that the valleys of Kansas would be free. He was often interrupted by cheers and applause.

Mr. Lewis Tappan, of New-York, stated to the audience that General Pomeroy was the grandson of Gen. Pomeroy, who fought at Bunker Hill, and whose commission was the first signed by Washington after his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. Fifty such men, said Mr. Tappan, will save Kansas.

Long continued cheering followed the announcement, and the meeting broke up.

The Virginia Press on the Present Condition of Know-Nothingism.

From the Richmond Whig of June 1.

We invite attention to the following article from the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, of yesterday, in reference to the duty of the ensuing Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia. We are gratified that its views so intimately coincide with our own, and we shall be still more gratified if those views are [illegible] in practice [illegible] receive proper consideration at the hands of the Philadelphia Convention. If they be not—if the Convention fails to march up boldly to the [illegible] required of it, and fails to [illegible] a broad, unequivocal National and State Rights' platform—a platform upon which the conservative and patriotic men of all sections can stand—a platform which openly proclaims its unalterable devotion to and support of the Constitution, the Union, and the rights of the South—then we say again that the Philadelphia Convention had better never assembled, and that the Know-Nothing Order is dead—dead—dead, beyond the hope of resurrection.

We feel a deep and profound interest in the results of its deliberations; and we, therefore, speak in plain, pointed, honest phrase. It is no time for other language; but we must understand each other—we must know in exact terms what the party is, what its principles are, what the policy it proposes upon all the great leading questions of the day—and especially upon that in which the South is so vitally interested. It will not do for the Convention to meet and adopt no platform; nor will it do to adopt it in evasive or equivocal language—to indulge in mere vague generalities. But the party, by a frank and open avowal of its principles and its policy, must put itself in a position to deserve success first, and command it afterwards. This is the only means by which it can recover from its defeat in Virginia, or commend itself to the South. We sincerely hope it may have the wisdom, the patriotism, and the honesty to come out openly and above-board, and disarm its enemies of every ground and element of opposition.

We commend the following spirited, able, and outspoken article to the attention of our readers:

"It has been determined to hold a general Convention of the American Party for the purpose of organizing it upon a fixed and solid basis of principles. This body is to meet in Philadelphia on Monday next, and there will doubtless be a full and intelligent representation in attendance. Few gatherings of the kind have ever in this country been of a more important character. Involved in its deliberations and decisions will be the most perilous issues. Its duties will be of the highest order—its responsibilities of the heaviest weight—its final action of the most transcendent consequence. It will be powerful or powerless for good, according to the spirit which shall animate it. It may redeem the country from the sectional strife into which it has been plunged by ruthless and lawless agitators, or it may precipitate it into the abyss of destruction which is yawning before it. This Convention will be a great measure contribute to the salvation or the perdition of the Union. Fraught as it will be with such momentous influences, we cannot contemplate its proceedings without intense anxiety. We cannot, in the face of the many and perplexing difficulties which will arise out of the recent Massachusetts outrage against the Convention and the South, but apprehend trouble in its councils and obstacles in its path. But at the same time we cannot, when we consider that the eminently conservative temper of the New-York wing of the party, but cherish the hope that all these difficulties will be overcome, and that a bold stand will be taken by the Convention in behalf of the Constitution and the Union. We cannot but hope that they will [illegible] to the world a Platform of Principles to which every [illegible], North and South, East and West, can [illegible] subscribe. If they will do this, they will be entitled to the gratitude and confidence of the country. If they fail to do it, they will be entitled only to [illegible] in all sincerity and candor—that, inasmuch as the Slavery question now rides over all others—as this is the only one upon which the Union can be thrown to pieces, it will be the primary duty of the Convention to declare itself in the most explicit terms upon this question. There must be no ambiguity—no reservation—not a sentence or a word in their Platform upon which to hang a doubt. If there is, their labors will be in vain. They will have to choose between the Constitutional, National element in all their purity and strength, and the elements of fanaticism, sedition and treason in all their rampant virulence, as now displayed in the ravings of Wilson, Parker, Greeley, Giddings, and the rest of the Satanic host, that are in league against the Constitution and the Union. If they do not thoroughly clear themselves of all connection with and sympathy for the Abolitionists, every Council at the South will be instantly disbanded, and its members, disappointed and mortified, will feel themselves under a sacred obligation to resist at all points and at all hazards the influence of an Order having affiliation with such a detestable party as that which numbers amongst its leaders the disorganizers and incendiaries we have just named. The South will be united as one man against this American party, if the Philadelphia Convention does not totally and unequivocally renounce Abolitionism in all its shapes and phases. They must stand fairly and fearlessly up to the passage of a resolution expressly repudiating all purpose of interfering directly or indirectly with Slavery, in any manner, in a way prejudicial to the rights of the South. They must satisfy the South beyond all suspicion, that they recognize those bonds between the North and her which our fathers of '89 established, in their full force—and that they will inflexibly adhere to the letter and spirit of the Constitution and of the Laws. If they will do this, they will not only perform a great public duty—they will not only do a great act of public justice, but they will give to the American party here among us a vitality and an energy which will enable it to come into the field in 1856 with strength sufficient to secure the election of a President who will administer the Government in a way to cement the Union—to confound its enemies—to heal all sectional divisions and strife, and to promote in the true spirit the prosperity and happiness of this, one of the most favored lands under Heaven. We trust that these will be the services which the Philadelphia Convention will render to their country."

The Staunton *Spectator* hath the following in regard to the result of the late election:

"Whatever may have led to this disastrous result, it is even so, and cannot now be remedied. It is a triumph of foreigners and Catholics over native-born Americans; a triumph of party discipline and 'martial law' over the better judgment of men claiming to be free and independent; a triumph of Henry A. Wise over the Democratic party; a triumph which that party ought to be ashamed of, and we have no doubt that in their secret hearts thousands upon thousands do feel that their victory has been bought at a price too dear to admit of genuine rejoicing. We can, then, congratulate them upon their conquest, and bid them welcome to all the satisfaction they can feel in the devotion of the man whose sense of Democracy still rings in their ears, mingled with the insulting declaration—'I have no recantations to make.'

To the noble band of Americans who have battled so manfully in this contest, we say, be not dismayed by the result of the election. Stand by your colors and stick together like brothers. In this county we have an invincible host, by which we can at least put to flight the armies of the aliens in old Augusta. Let [illegible] a little government here to ourselves, and [illegible] Americans shall always rule Augusta if they [illegible] Virginia. Let us also remember that Virginia is not America, and devote ourselves still to the work of [illegible] the General Government from the [illegible] of foreigners and Catholics. This American [illegible] founded on the patriotism of the people and [illegible]. It may not preserve its present [illegible], but the fight will never be abandoned [illegible] great objects of the party have been accomplished [illegible] country ruined—the Union dissolved."

Commenting upon the absurd charge that [illegible] "a Whig trick," the Fredericksburg [illegible] has the following just observations:

"We hope that this absurd and senseless [illegible] now be hushed forever, when it is seen that [illegible] if not the whole of Mr. Wise's majority [illegible] of Whigs. We confess to deep [illegible] mortification at their course. We could not [illegible] admitting them to be sincere, how they could [illegible] such a cause, in such a cause, and at such a [illegible]. Admit that the American could be imperfect, [illegible] organization objectionable, if you choose, yet we [illegible] see how any Whig could hesitate to accord to [illegible] head and shoulders higher, purer, more [illegible] and more truly American than this [illegible] ridden, spoils-grasping, caricature of Republicanism miscalled Democracy."

The Fredericksburg *Herald* says, in reference to the abuse of the Democratic Know-Nothings by the Whig press, since the election:

"The press of the triumphant party teems with bitter invective towards such old-line Democrats as refused to bow the knee to the Baal of the Democratic party, Henry A. Wise. And, at the same time, the press are sugaring such Whigs as grounded the weapons of their rebellion, and joined an adversary whom they had heretofore combated on principle. Such of the Democracy as had the independence to cut loose from their old moorings are termed 'mercenary Democrats,' a term which signifies venality—that they be hired—actuated by the hope of reward—moved by the love of money, &c., &c. Such are the designations, such the opprobrious epithets, that find utterance through a press professing the largest liberty of opinion, the freest tolerance of sentiment."

United States Department News.

From the Washington Union.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Fresh and Salt Meat Trade of France—Importations from the United States—Reduction of Duty, &c., &c.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Paris, of the 21st of March last:

"The increase in the price of meats in France has been very great since 1848—so much so that general complaint exists on the subject. From 1852 to 1854 there has been an increase of price from forty to forty-five per cent. The attention of the Government of France having been called to this fact, its efforts have been not only to prevent a further increase, but to effect a diminution from present prices. To this end the tariffs had been revised, and very great reductions have been made upon the importation of foreign cattle, to wit: from $10 25 to 74 cents a head on beef, &c. Not only so, but the direct attention of the people of France has been called to the use of salt meat, and the experiment of opening the market is being made with [illegible]. The duty on this article has been successively reduced from $6 50 to $3 72, ($1 86,) and in the month of October last, to 9½ cents the 220 pounds, or 100 kilogrammes. Under this reduction there has been an astonishing development in the importation. In 1854 the importation of meats (fresh and salt) reached only 3,537 quintals, or 777,844 88-100 pounds; while in the first month of the present year the importation has reached 3,719 quintals—being more than in the whole year of 1853 by 238 quintals, or 44,769 63-100 pounds. I transmit herewith an extract from *Echo d'Agricol*, showing the usual mode of importing salt meats, with the respective value of the several qualities:

"'Prime pork is the most common kind in brine of gray salt, barrels of 331 pounds gross, or 199 99-100 pounds net; value from $14 80 to $15 81 the barrel.

"'Mess pork is little imported, and does not find a sale, being too fat. Prime mess (first quality) preserved in brine with white salt from loose legs is sold at from $18 60 to $19 53 per barrel.

"'Hams, salted, sugared, and smoked, sustain a competition which has not been [illegible] to Europe, and [illegible].

"'Beef, [illegible] salted, had a good deal of favor in France. They come in dry barrels of 304 48-100 pounds net; value from $18 60 to $19 53 per 221 pounds, or 100 kilogrammes.

"'Lard comes in barrels of 260 98-100 pounds, or in firkins of 46 66-100 pounds net; value, $18 per 100 pounds, or 50 kilogrammes.'

"The foregoing extract will indicate the kind, manner of importation, and value, for the benefit of [illegible]. By a decree of the 19th of March, the rates of duties on salt meats into the French colonies have been reduced as follows: Into Martinique, Guadaloupe, Guyana, and Reunion, salt meats of foreign make, from whatever country imported, and under whatever flag, will pay a duty of fifty centimes (9½ cents) per 100 kilogrammes, or 221 pounds. The same duty is required at St. Louis, Senegal, but only when imported in French bottoms, either directly from abroad or by extraction from the entrepôt depots. Those imported into Senegal under a foreign flag are charged the duty enforced before this decree."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.—Insects Injurious and Beneficial to Vegetation.—It may not generally be known, that the Commissioner of Patents, Judge Mason, has had employed, in this branch of the office Mr. Townend Glover, in order and execution of distinction, for the purpose of investigating the habits of the insects injurious and beneficial to crops, and illustrating the same with a view of describing them, with the remedies for their diminution and destruction, and all other information on the subject in the agricultural reports. He has recently left for Florida, where he will pass several months studying the insects peculiar to the orange tree, the [illegible], and the cotton plant, and also to discover the cause and remedy, if practicable, of the white rot in the live oak. Mr. Glover has been engaged during the past year in watching the operations of the rice and cotton insects in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, the corn and grain insects of the Middle and Northern States, and the insects attacking vines and fruit trees in general, as well as numerous insects beneficial to the farmer.

Many of the insects referred to above he has engraved on stone, which are now in progress of printing, and will illustrate the next agricultural report. As this subject is one of national interest, and will tend to the benefit of all sections of the Union, we trust the indefatigable exertions of this gentleman will receive the hearty coöperation of the agriculturists throughout the country, and his labors be crowned with success.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Return of the San Jacinto, Commodore McCauley—Departure of the Jamestown for the Coast of Africa.—We understand that Commodore McCauley, after giving the necessary instructions for the proper disposition of several vessels of the home squadron, has been ordered to proceed in the *San Jacinto* to New-York, where Captain Paulding will assume the command of the squadron. We understand, also, that the *San Jacinto* will return again to this squadron, to which will be added a first-class frigate.

The *Jamestown*, the flag-ship of the African squadron, which was temporarily attached to Commodore McCauley's squadron, has been ordered to proceed to her destination.

Proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba.—The State of Blockade Removed.—We translate the following from the official journal at Havana.

[OFFICIAL.]

Government, captain-generalcy, delegated superintendency of the treasury of the ever-faithful island of Cuba.

Office of the Military Secretary.

Don Jose Gutierrez de la Concha, Governor, Captain-General, General-in-Chief of the Army of the Island, &c., &c.

The measures adopted for the defence and security of the island, and the decided disposition of its inhabitants to sustain its nationality, have already rendered impossible the attempts of those who were preparing a piratical expedition against this territory and an internal rebellion, which might give it a character different from that which it really had.

The public tranquility, then, being guaranteed by the increased moral and material strength which the Government has derived from the proofs of loyalty and patriotism given by the inhabitants of the island under these circumstances, the time has arrived for completely reëstablishing public confidence by the cessation of ordinary legislation.

I have, therefore, determined to decree:

Article 1. The state of siege throughout the territory of the Island of Cuba, its adjacent isles and keys, and likewise of the blockade of its coasts and adjacent waters, decreed in my proclamation of the 12th of February of this year, is removed.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Havana, May 28, 1855.

A second decree dissolves the military commission instituted by proclamation of February 13, 1855, for the purpose of trying persons accused of conspiracy, treason, and sedition, and for the trial of murder, and highway robbery; and directs the removal of cases pending before that commission to the ordinary tribunals having cognizance.

Another decree repeals a proclamation of February 9, 1855, recalling fire-arms licenses, and authorizes the holders of such licenses to use them, and authorizes the return of arms to applicants.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postage to Turk's Island.—We are requested to state that the post-office at Turk's Island being under the control of the colonial authorities, there is no office there to collect on behalf of the British Post-Office Department the postage chargeable on letters from the United States conveyed to that island by British packets. United States, therefore, the British postage of 10 cents per half ounce, in addition to the United States postage of 10 or 20 cents according to distance, is prepaid in the United States, the same as upon letters sent through places (not British) in the West Indies, they cannot be forwarded to their destination.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1855.

[illegible] RICHARDSON and F. L. GILBERT, Albany, are Agents for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to them.

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Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-morrow Morning, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Politics and the Police.

The *Journal of Commerce*, whose political editor "is not a politician," except on the sly, is hard upon the DAILY TIMES, for venturing to make public the fact that Mayor WOOD is curiously fulfilling his promise "to keep politics out of the Police Department," by keeping out of it—as far as in *him* lies—all whose political sentiments differ from his own. It is a great grief to us to have merited the disapprobation of the sly and sober *Journal*, but having already observed the wisdom of "guarding the shepherds," and of sifting the pretensions of some loud-mouthed reformers, we shall not even now feel at liberty to apologize to the people for telling them a truth or two beyond what suits the purposes of some of the "non-political" laborers for Tammany.

The *Journal's* horror of the ambition of the Editor of the TIMES is quite refreshing, considering the quarter it comes from; but as it is only of importance to itself and (by courtesy) to us, we omit its expression. Of the points at issue it says, in introducing our article:

"We publish one of its complaints below, containing four specifications against the *Mayor*, which are utterly destitute of justification. They are: 1. That [illegible] the Board of Commissioners act without [illegible] or regard for the third. 2. That [illegible] was improperly removed, and a foreigner appointed in his place. 3. That a Police Officer, charged with intoxication, and who neglected his duty in the POOLE affair, was properly suspended, and improperly restored by the Mayor; and, 4. That another person, who knew of the place of BAKER's concealment, was suspended, but restored."

In reply to the first, it adds:

"Judge STUART,—who went from his post to attend a Know-Nothing Convention, and in this respect did a wrong of the same character with that of the Recorder in presiding at a public meeting at Tammany Hall,—has been since unfortunately confined to his bed by illness, and at times his life has been in danger. By reason of resignations, and other causes, for which the Mayor is in no degree responsible, numerous vacancies arose in the Police Department, which there was a necessity for filling. The two Commissioners—the Mayor and the Recorder—after waiting a month or thereabouts for the recovery of Judge STUART, went on to fill these vacancies—a duty which every reasonable man will say they could not have longer avoided."

Now had the *Journal* been half as honest as it is indignant, it would have stated that these numerous resignations occurred, many of them, as far back as January,—that we, thinking that even Mayor WOOD might be sufficiently frail to be tempted, when in office, to keep the promises he had made to his party when seeking office, urged the Commissioners repeatedly to fill the vacancies thus created at once, and give, by their action, while the Legislature was still in session, some token of an intention to fulfil the "no-party promises" of the Mayor,—and, that months expired after several of these vacancies occurred before Judge STUART was prevented by sickness from attending upon the sessions of the Commission. It would have been in keeping with the pretensions of a writer who seems to suppose himself the choice and fragrant depository of all the honesty that is left to the New-York Press, just to have hinted at these patent facts, rather than by implication to leave upon his readers the impression that the vacancies only occurred about the time of Judge STUART's illness, and that the [illegible] Board could not wait a week or two longer without endangering the City's good.

As to Captain STEPHENSON's "improper removal," the *Journal* has been "informed that the Mayor, the Recorder and Judge STUART presided at the hearing, and that Judge STUART expressed himself satisfied with the result arrived at by his colleagues." We had been informed very differently. We had been informed, too, that the Captain was not aware, until some time after the man who had supplanted him had been sworn into office, that his case had ever been decided; and moreover, that, though the "Star Chamber" Session was held on Monday night, the usual notice was posted on Tuesday to the effect that no appointments would be acted upon that day, which, while it blinded the public as to the fact that the looked-for action had already been taken, kept more than one of the beheaded policemen in blissful ignorance of his already [illegible] fate still another day—all which, our [illegible] being reliable, we cannot but [illegible] curious. We are happy to correct one [illegible] which the *Journal* shows that we [illegible]—and we do it cheerfully—that Captain [illegible] is not a "stalwart Irishman," but a man of Philadelphia birth, and, we may add, of interesting antecedents.

The third specification is in the lot of those which the *Journal* says are "utterly destitute of justification." But we have the Mayor's authority for saying that the officer alluded to *has been restored*. Which will the public believe—our assertion, backed by the Mayor's subsequent authority, or the *Journal's*? We affirmed moreover that the restoration was effected without *any public investigation*. We re-affirm it. Will the *Journal* deny, or denying, tell us when it was done? and where the record is? and why none of the papers that are wont to report the proceedings of the Commission were aware of it?

For the fourth "specification," also, the *Journal* says, "utterly destitute of justification," we definitely gave it only as "a rumor." But it came so near to being justified as a veritable "truth of history" that, as we have already published, according to the authority directly emanating from the Mayor's office, it would be more creditable that it should prove true than otherwise.

No paper has more generously commended the Mayor for the good that he has done and for the promises he has registered than the TIMES. As a no-party chief magistrate we have warmly endorsed him. Nor when he has acted as a party man have we uttered a word of objection. But when he seemed to us to have carried his partisan sentiments into a department that he promised should be sacred from their approach, we have fearlessly announced the fact and simply reminded him *of his pledges to the people*. The *Journal*, whose political editor we all know to be no politician, except on the sly, outdoes us we confess. He seems to go for the Mayor, as men a little tipsy go for their country, "right or wrong." Probably in his eye "the Mayor can do no wrong."—at least, not so long as he keeps on his present Tammany tack.

The Crisis of Know-Nothingism.

The Know-Nothing Convention which assembles in Philadelphia to-morrow, will probably decide the question whether the "American Party," as it is now called, is to be continued as a distinct national political organization or to be broken up into mere sectional factions. As the object of the Convention is not to nominate officers, nor, we presume, to define the political principles of the party, the main question to be discussed must be whether it shall, hereafter, be a secret or an open organization, *and whether it shall adopt* an Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery platform. All parties in the Slave States, whether religious *or political, are Pro-Slavery; but this great* advantage which they possess of having one common platform, upon which they may all meet and unite, we lack at the North. The Southern members of the Know-Nothing Convention will present an undivided front on the subject of Kansas, but we are by no means sure of the action of the Northern members on the same point. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, who is an elected delegate, is sufficiently out-spoken and explicit, and there is not much doubt of the course of the New-England delegates generally; but then the Richmond *Whig*, which is a mouth-piece of the Southern section of the party, says:

"One word about the Abolition Know-Nothings, with WILSON at their head. Our advice is, to allow neither WILSON nor any of his stripe to take seats in the Convention. Even though they come forward voluntarily and say their are willing to take the "Third Degree," believe not in their sincerity. Pledges, nor obligations, nor oaths can ever bind such men as WILSON, of Massachusetts. Therefore, *kick him and all such out of the Convention* at the outset."

Presuming that the *Whig* speaks the sentiments of the Southern members of the Order, it is easily seen that there will be a highly interesting and exciting time of it, from the start, and it is not difficult to foretell what the result of the Convention must be.

Deprive the Know-Nothings of New-England of their Anti-Slavery coadjutors, and they will be reduced to a condition of utter helplessness and unresisting imbecility. In this State, in Ohio and in Pennsylvania the state of affairs is somewhat different, and the disruption has already taken place which must destroy the hopes of the Order.

If the Convention should survive the convulsions into which it must inevitably be thrown by the first collision between the North and the South, the next point to be settled will be in reference to the secrecy or publicity of their proceedings. Judging from the tone of the papers which are professedly in the interest of the party, and of those which are only apparently so, among which may be included the *Herald*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Courier and Enquirer* and the *Express*, there seems to be a pretty general feeling in favor of open councils and publicity, though the Buffalo *Commercial* seems to be in favor of the old plan; but we are not sure that we properly interpret it. The Albany *Register* thinks that,

"Appealing to the intelligence and patriotism of the country for support, the American cause can be served best by the circulation of papers and documents defining our principles and animating the hearts of the people."

General WILSON has avowed himself in favor of open action, and we observe that Mr. CORNELIUS MATHEWS and two other gentlemen have invited the citizens of New-York to attend a meeting at Stuyvesant Institute this evening, "to make, in a liberal and comprehensive spirit, an open declaration of National American principles."

Whether this meeting is intended to affect the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention or not we are unable to decide, but the invitation and object of it are very characteristic of the "liberal and comprehensive spirit" of Mr. MATHEWS, and the citizens of New-York will, of course, rally at his call. A much larger hall than the Institute can afford should have been provided for their accommodation.

Taken altogether, the Know-Nothing movement appears to be on the edge of a crisis; it has reached the most interesting period of its brief existence; it has got to determine under which King it will serve hereafter—King North or King South—and the melancholy consideration is, that in choosing between these two masters, it cannot contrive to retain the confidence and good will of both. There was once an American party that was Pro-Slavery at the South, and Anti-Slavery at the North; but the new American party does not seem destined to be blessed by so accommodating a spirit. SAM, it seems, must not be a two-faced Janus; he may have as many eyes as Argus, and as many hands as Briareus, but he must have but one face, and that must be turned either North or South.

Irish Emigration and Darcy McGee.

In Saturday's TIMES we published a letter from Mr. THOMAS DARCY MCGEE, defending himself from the allusions made to a lecturer who, in Ireland, lately discoursing on American Emigration, &c., denounced WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON as not being Democrats. There can be no doubt of the identity between our indignant correspondent and the "T. D. MCGEE," who lately figured in Ireland, as he distinctly believes, (and so do we,) that he is "the only person from this country" who lectured there.

We have not "willfully belied" the lecturer in any of our remarks in the paragraph he alludes to; and, if we have been "misled by false reports," it certainly is his own fault, as he has let slip many remarkable opportunities for correcting reports of his lectures if such were false.

The lecturer qualifies his denunciations of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON by saying that the former was not a Democrat in the French sense, and that the latter was "much more near to the meaning currently attached to the term in Europe since the French Revolution." Whether this is quite satisfactory to the admirers of either of these chiefs of our Democratic form of Government, or whether it is not, does not in the slightest degree alter our position. Mr. MCGEE was reported in the Dublin *Telegraph*, *Nation*, Cork *Examiner*, Tipperary *Leader*, and other papers in Ireland favorable to his mission, as we stated. He may have changed "the burden of his song" since; but, as that is immaterial to us, as it evidently is to him, we confine ourselves to the period when his lectures were delivered, reported, (probably by himself,) expatiated on in terms of approval by the papers named, and not contradicted or corrected by himself. To our mind it was not Mr. MCGEE, but the British Government, that was speaking. That gentleman's position with regard to the Catholic powers in this country is tolerably well understood; and, when we find a clergyman in the United States, quoted by the Tipperary *Leader* as "influential," writing to that paper and announcing the departure for Ireland of a lecturer who has gone there at the instigation of the British Government, for the express purpose of inducing the Irish people "to migrate to some other country where they would not be so powerful for a century as they are here at this moment;" and knowing that Mr. MCGEE was "the only person" who went to Ireland from this country to lecture—as he himself desires to let everybody know—we cannot be accused of any far-reaching vision when we behold in Mr. MCGEE the person indicated by the correspondence of the "influential clergyman" in America. We sedulously avoided mentioning any name in our remarks, desiring to afford the gentleman the charity of silence—which, under the circumstances of the failure of his mission, and his sudden reappearance in New-York, we thought he naturally might desire, but as he has seen fit to question either our veracity or our motives, or both, we give him the benefit of the facts as we find them in the Irish papers.

As regards the amount of emigration from Ireland, we did not institute any comparison between that of the present and any former year, but referred to the wonder universally expressed that it should be even so great, when the Irish clergy and their organs were loud in their denunciations against it.

We publish, in another column, an extract from a West of Ireland paper, the organ of the Archbishop of Tuam, which contains some interesting facts and speculations in respect to this subject.

Professor Lowell.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, the poet, who has been chosen the successor of Professor LONGFELLOW in Harvard University, sails this morning in the packet-ship *St. Nicholas* for Havre. *The day before leaving Boston he was complimented* by a dinner at the Revere House, at which his accomplished predecessor presided. The company consisted of the most distinguished and illustrious of the *beaux esprits* of the Bay State, among whom were Professors O. W. HOLMES, the Poet; AGASSIZ, the great Naturalist; PIERCE, the Mathematician; FELTON, "the jolliest of Greek Professors," as DICKENS called him, and many others of equal celebrity and distinguished talent. It was such a gathering as Boston alone could furnish. During the few days that Professor LOWELL has been in New-York he has been much noticed by his numerous friends in this City, and he will depart on his journey accompanied by the fervent good wishes of thousands who admire his genius and have been cheered and instructed by his literary productions. He spent some two years in Italy on his first visit to Europe, and we learn that it is his intention now to remain a year abroad, dividing the time equally between Germany and Spain. Professor LOWELL is yet a young man, being hardly thirty-five; yet he occupies a first place among our poets, and has distinguished himself in a greater variety of productions than any other of our literary men. He has been equally successful in humor, satire, criticism, and poetry, of the highest order. Like all the distinguished authors of Massachusetts, he is ranked among the Abolitionists, and we are not aware that he has ever shrunk from the reproach which that implies. Probably no author of the present day has exerted a more powerful influence by his writings, or inspired a heartier personal sympathy. It was a happy circumstance for Harvard University that she could find among her sons a poet like LOWELL to fill the Chair made vacant by the resignation of LONGFELLOW.

☞ We have a report from Portland, Me., of a very serious disturbance which occurred there on Friday night, resulting in the death of one or more persons, and severe injury to a number of others. The facts, as we have them, are briefly, that NEAL DOW, the Mayor of the city, had, in anticipation of the action of the City Council, purchased $1,600 worth of alcoholic liquor for the City Agency. The Council, however, failing to take the necessary action, the liquor remained his property, and, several citizens entering complaints against him, a warrant was issued for its seizure. Hearing of this, the Mayor called a special meeting of the Council, at which a resolution was passed to purchase the liquor from him. A very large number of citizens were dissatisfied, and insisted that the liquor being his contrary to law, it should be destroyed, as that belonging to other citizens had recently been so treated. They endeavored to enter the premises where the liquor was stored, for the purpose of destroying it, when the military was called out, and a volley fired at the people—killing some and wounding others. The case is peculiar, and so far as we can judge, from our report, the conduct of the military seems deserving of censure, at least.

☞ We are glad to learn that the Commissioners have at last been appointed who are to have the responsibility and duty of making out the Retired List for the Navy. There are plenty of unwilling candidates for the list, whose services can never be of use to the country, but who must, according to the rules of the Navy, be supported at the public expense. It is said that a great number of old fogies who have not smelt salt water in a good many years, have manifested a very remarkable anxiety for sea service since the retired list has been determined. But it is too late, and salt water can't save them. The Board consists of five captains, five commanders and five lieutenants, who will, doubtless, perform their delicate duty in a fearless and impartial manner. The retired list is but a small reform; but, as the Navy greatly needs a good many more, we trust it is but the first step of a reformatory movement, and therefore we regard it with great satisfaction.

☞ *It will be recollected that the Annual* Meeting of the Women's New-York State Temperance Society is to be held at Auburn on Wednesday and *Thursday of this week*. The ladies are in earnest, and expect to have an enthusiastic meeting. Hon. BENJ. [illegible], Hon. J. W. STEBBINS, Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, Mrs. C. A. HARRIS, Mrs. MARY C. VAUGHAN, EMILY CLARK, and other distinguished advocates of the cause are expected to address the Convention.

An Unwelcome Day.

This will prove an unwelcome day to many, for this is the day on which the Census Marshals commence their inquisitorial visitations. This is the day on which these dignitaries will enter into the dwellings, and the stores, and the work-shops, and the offices of American citizens, armed with authority to propound questions, the answers to which will reveal to the world the circumstances, the characters, the ages,—nay, the very lives of all. Matters so extremely delicate that we would hardly whisper them to our most intimate friends; *secrets that have long been slumbering in the re*motest cavities of our hearts,—almost forgotten by ourselves,—must, on this day, be brought to light and made public. The prudent, the prosperous, the virtuous, the young, care, of course, for none of these things,—but are we not yet in the midst of a multitude, whose nerves are at the present moment in a state of alarming excitement, and who are trembling at the mere idea of the revelations which they will have just now to make to the Census Marshals? There, for instance, is Mr. B——, the grocer, who has a splendid store in D—— street, and a magnificent mansion in C—— street, and who is considered by those that are unacquainted with his real circumstances, to be passing rich and safe, but who is nevertheless over head and ears in debt, and on the verge of bankruptcy. What will be Mr. B——'s feelings to-day, we ask, as he answers the interrogatories of our republican inquisitor, and puts upon record the enormous disproportion between his assets and his liabilities?

There, again, is Captain O'FLANAGAN, who, in despite of his Irish name, has hitherto succeeded in passing himself off as a native American, and who is now an outrageous Know-Nothing; how will he hang his head and blush for shame, by and by, while confessing to the Census Marshal that he first drew breath, not on American soil, but *in the Emerald Isle, and that* he has been throughout life a sham and a deceiver?

And there, too, is Mrs. A——, of M—— street, who has half a dozen daughters to dispose of, the youngest of whom has been at least half a dozen years marriageable; would not that venerable matron rather see a commission of Jesuits approaching her house to inquire into the spiritual condition of herself and her progeny, than that abominable Census Marshal, who comes to question her concerning the ages of those amiable, though somewhat elderly, ladies?

Now it is only the improvident merchant, the pseudo-American, and the matron with the unsalable daughters, that regard this day with terror, and loathe the presence of the Census Marshal. The editor whose circulation has fallen to that point in the descending scale which indicates present annihilation; the single female well stricken in years, who does not yet despair of exchanging her celibacy for the blissful lot of matrimony; and the farmer whose responses will be a record of his indolence and ill-husbandry, are in an equal state of anxiety and excitement this morning, and feel an equal repugnance to answer the interrogatories of this unwelcome visitor.

But is there no resource—no refuge for these unfortunate individuals? May they not, even for one day, employ the instrumentality of quibbling and falsehood to baffle the impertinent curiosity of our modern inquisition? May not Mr. B——, and Capt. O'FLANAGAN, and Mrs. A——, and our departing editors, and aged husband-hunters, and unthrifty farmers, so shape their responses in each particular case, as to keep the prying world still in the dark as to their respective circumstances and characters, and years, and lives? Alas! no. Our law-makers have taken it in hand that separate information on all these points is indispensable to the prosperity and greatness of the commonwealth; they have consequently required that a truthful answer should be returned to every interrogatory propounded by the Census Marshal; and they have made every person liable to a heavy penalty who shall dare either to reply falsely, or to refuse the required information. There is then no sanctuary—no city of refuge for the individuals in question to flee to. Let them, therefore, for this day, and while the inquisition shall last, take their stand on the citadel of truth. Let them learn for once to conquer their sensibilities. Let them follow the counsel of old GAUNT, and make a virtue of necessity. Let them burnish up their patriotism for the present emergency, and remember that their country's welfare requires these revelations, and that it is their duty to make a sacrifice of their feelings for their country's good. A philosophic Abderite advised his fellow citizens, on a memorable occasion, to go in procession to the Temples, and thank the gods for having averted from them one *half of impending evils*; we would counsel those American citizens to whom this article has particular relation, to follow the counsel of the Grecian sage, and to be grateful to Providence that they are not subject to censors as well as to the census.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—On Saturday evening this vigorously conducted establishment closed its portals for the season. Contrary to established custom, Mr. BURTON did not address the audience. He might, however, have done so with singular propriety, for he, in a superior degree, has certainly deserved, if he has not achieved, success.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This establishment also closed on Saturday for a brief season. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will commence an engagement immediately on the reopening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Lagrange troupe appear to-night in BELLINI's ever-acceptable opera, "*I Puritani*." This, by the way, is the last week of this troupe's engagement. The old company will return next Monday, play a week, and then terminate the season.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. HACKETT will appear three times this week in his celebrated impersonation of *Falstaff*. The off nights will be devoted to ballet, vaudeville, &c. On Saturday the season closes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To-night, "Wild Oats" and the "New Footman." To-morrow is set apart for the benefit of that admirable artist and stage manager, Mr. LESTER. It is also the last night of the season. "The Jealous Wife" and "Where there's a Will there's a Way" are on the bills. Mr. WALLACK will address the audience between the pieces.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"The Lonely Man of the Ocean" will be played to-night. To-morrow, the Baby Show.

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.—BUCKLEYS', No. 539 Broadway. PERHAM'S, No. 663 Broadway. CHRISTY & WOOD'S, No. 472 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—The Dusseldorff Gallery, (best collection of modern paintings in America,) J. R. SMITH's Panorama of Europe and the Siege of Sebastopol, No. 530 Broadway.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—The PYNE and HARRISON troupe, well known to and appreciated by our readers, are playing here. A different opera will be given each night of the present week. To-night "*Fra Diavolo*."

TABERNACLE.—An instrumental concert, *à la Jullien*, of a really popular character, will be *given here to-morrow evening*. A full orchestra and a number of famous singers will assist on the occasion. The price of admission is only 25 cents. Everything of this kind is worthy of being patronized.

[illegible] night last, May 31, and, no doubt, will help to fill up the coffers heretofore emptied by the necessary repairs of the Church. With the Doctor's musical taste, the direction of KING, the organ-playing of that gentleman and Mr. JANTE; with KYLE's flute, RAPETTI's violin, and the admirable voices and training of the singers, we need not say that all went off well. We would like, however, to mention with particular praise, the *Quam dilecta* with the flute accompaniment, and the cavatina, *Ma la sola*, which was deliciously rendered.

A number of amateurs distinguished themselves in an extremely creditable manner.

☞ The *Musical Gazette* now makes its appearance in connection with the *Musical Review*, issued by MASON, BROTHERS, Park-row. *The advantages of the change to the latter periodi*cal are of a very decided character, and sufficient to warrant us *in saying that the Review is the* cheapest art periodical in the world. In some respects, also, it is the best, but, as we remarked on a previous occasion, the *critiques* are constructed on the destructive principle, and that, to us at least, is an objectionable feature. For promptness, cheapness and neatness, however, we commend this periodical to our readers.

Comfortable Getting to Yorkville.

If the pursuit of happiness be, as philosophers assert, a universal pursuit, it is no more than duty to advise all men not to perform any portion of that chase—if it take them above Sixty-first-street—by means of the Third-avenue Railroad.

Lovers of suburban peace and retirement, who have nobly overcome the bugbear of fever and ague and cast their appreciative eyes on some favorable locality in Yorkville or Harlem, we seem to see you if you spurn our suggestion. After a toilsome day you will clutch at the hand-rail of a car, as it comes up the Bowery, with an exultant thought that you have only to gain the soft cushion inside *and feel yourself gliding* comfortably homewards. You will arrive in time, you think, to work a little in the garden, or at garnishing the exterior of your domicil, for the sun will not set these two hours. Lo! you good-humoredly undertake to read a leader of the evening paper in the interim. You arrive at Sixty-first-street! The car stops and *you go out, because everybody else does*. You stand in the middle of the street gazing in mute wonder for the same reason. Your silent astonishment will probably be, according to circumstances, something like twenty minutes or half an hour in culminating, when it will escape in an interrogatory as to when the Yorkville car will start. An elderly but polite official will inform you "Presently."

You will propose to go in the office and wait. So you would, and so would the ladies, too, standing on the track,—if there were any office. But to make a virtue of necessity, you will have to put your hands in your pockets and walk up and down awhile, or watch the trains on the Fourth-avenue road, steaming it up to their several stations, until—even a watched pot boils at last—the veritable Yorkville car is in readiness for you to enter. Then you may seat yourself and wait until a dozen consecutive loads are brought from the City, and until every square inch of foothold is covered by a passenger—until you gasp for breath, and wish you had gone on afoot—until you almost change your old fogy notions in favor of steam as you hear the "last train up" blowing its whistle at Yorkville, and until you grow tired of hearing the sleepy horses shake their bells, and the impatient people around you growl. Then you will begin to "move on," and then you may ruminate on the wonderful capacity and tenacity of small cars in general, and the one you inhabit in particular. You may also indulge in a few speculations as to how MARY will feel on the morrow, when she goes to market, and when on her way home with a heavy basket she will find herself in Sixty-first street, subject to a broiling sun, or a salubrious evening damp. Also, of your particular business engagements in the morning, which demand your punctual presence in the City. There is a great lesson of patience and endurance to be learned on this road, which may in a measure compensate for the loss of all comfort. Perhaps the Directors had that in view when they completed such an arrangement. But we deem it our duty to condole with all who reside in the vicinity of the Third-avenue Railroad above Sixty-first-street. [illegible] they didn't wait before going up until they [illegible] their own right through," or at least until they had erected a sitting-room for ladies at their Depot.

The Kane Expedition.

The vessels attached to the KANE Expedition—the *Arctic* and *Release*—did not leave their anchorage off Quarantine on Saturday, as expected, in consequence of the storm. They were still at anchor last evening.

☞ The Sixty-Ninth Regiment, under command of Col. JAMES RYAN, will parade on Wednesday, 6th instant, in connection with the Tenth Regiment, Col. WILLIAM HARDY. They will form in Broome-street at 9 o'clock A. M., and proceed to Hoboken for drill and parade.

☞ The Fire Insurance Companies have agreed to close their places of business at 4 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, during the months of June, July and August.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A FLOURISHING BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, near New-York, states that his school was depopulated by Fever and Ague to his great [illegible] loss. He procured DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS, and has completely routed the complaint. His scholars are no longer subject to it. Sold by all druggists, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale depot, No. 241 Broadway, N. Y.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 149 Chambers-st., and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; JOHN W. GRIFFITHS, corner Grand and Norfolk sts.

BAREGES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer to-day: 500 pieces of mode and high colored Bareges, from [illegible]. 1,000 pieces with printed Bareges and Grenadines, [illegible]. 200 flounced Barege Robes, rich goods. 2,000 pieces Lawns, new styles, fast colors, at [illegible]. 1,500 pieces Paris Jaconets and Organdies, [illegible]. 300 Organdy Robes, new designs. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

GOODWIN & CORT INVITE THE ATTENTION OF plumbers, builders, hotel-keepers and private families to their improved cooking range. This perfect range has no equal in expedition, convenient and economical cooking. An inspection will satisfy the best judges of its very superior merits and very moderate prices. GOODWIN & CORT, No. [illegible] Water-st.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS 25 PER CENT LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, will sell during this month at the above rates. Call and see.

SUTPHEN & BREED, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS and Jobbers of WALL PAPERS at their new and capacious warehouse, [illegible] Broadway, are now receiving and will continue to receive, by various vessels arriving through the season, the latest and most ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES which European skill can produce, in the line of plain, embossed, velvet and gold DECORATIVE WALL PAPERS. Those who are about to adorn the walls of their dwellings, neatly and cheaply, or with rich and ELABORATE HANGINGS, adapted to cottage, hall or palace, are invited to call and examine this every way rich and attractive stock. Prices shall be made LOW, and all contracts entered into will be completed with the utmost promptitude and artistic skill. Merchants and dealers in paper hangings throughout the country, will find here one of the largest and most desirable stocks of American Goods ever exhibited in the market, at low prices and on liberal credit.

SEWING MACHINES.—$1,500 DAMAGES WERE awarded to us in the United States Circuit Court in New-York, May 25, 1855, against the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, for infringing three of our patents. All persons are cautioned against buying or using any of the infringing sewing machines of other manufacturers. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, always acknowledged to be the best, have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with half the [illegible] of work. Call and examine them. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

[illegible] CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF [illegible] authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

"THE WHOLE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA ARE out in favor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," as they are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON. We are glad to record the success of this valuable remedy for dyspepsia, as we believe it supplies a desideratum in the medical world long needed. The wretched imitations and counterfeits have withdrawn their nostrums from the market, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous mixtures in lieu of the real Bitters."—*Herald*. For sale by dealers in medicines and storekeepers everywhere.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—BUYers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the percentage. Hence in buying Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades of first-class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, the purchaser practices a wise economy as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! AT COLUMBIAN Hall, 2,000 packages rich plaid and dots striped silks, choice combinations and new patterns, magnificent brocade and solid colored silks in blue, greens and browns, choice shades for mantillas; also, 200 pieces black watered silks and moire antique of superior make, high lustre, which are offered at low prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian, Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

KNOX CHALLENGES THE WORLD TO BEAT HIM in the getting up the most graceful and elegant hat for the season. The hot weather is creeping on apace now, and white beavers will soon be in vogue—at that time KNOX will be prepared to astonish the public. Boys' hats and caps, elegant and chaste styles, also on hand. Stores, No. 533 Broadway and 128 Fulton-st.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS tuned, the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms. HORACE WATERS.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 23 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—Windy boasting deceives nobody now. A clear statement of its peculiar properties induced a fair trial of this preparation four years ago. The result was triumphant. It now stands at the head of all existing hair dyes, as the quickest, safest and most natural. Manufactured, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.—WE WILL open, this day, three cases of fine De Beige, for traveling dresses, at 1s 6d per yard; also, real India [illegible], India Silks, Canton Crapes, &c.; also, goods for bathing dresses. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer, this morning, an immense stock of rich Bareges, Grenadines, Tissues and Printed Muslins, at less than one-half their cost to import. Their store will be open and ready for business at 8 o'clock A. M.

JUNE, 1855.

SUMMER COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS AND Furnishing Goods, in great variety, adapted to the wants of both men and boys, are now exhibited at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE, No. 441 Broadway.

M. WILSON, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF shirt collars and stocks, the newest styles, well made, and the best quality. City merchants in particular will find it to their advantage purchasing at this establishment, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-st., Gilsey Building.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

JUNE, 1855.—ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS, $10; fashionable French Cloth Coats, $8; Marseilles Vests, $1; Gray Linen Coats, $1; Alpaca Coats, $1; 2,500 pair Fancy Cassimere Pants, $2—complete June suits, $3, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, GLOVES, &c., OF THE LAtest styles. Citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to examine the extensive stock of Men's Furnishing goods, now on sale at the old establishment of A. L. HYATT & CO., No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, LADIES' BELTS and Supporters, Instruments for bow legs, club feet, and all deformities of the body, on hand and made to order, by Dr. GLOVER, at the Surgeons' Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

[illegible] Important to Liquor Manufacturers, Distillers, daguerreotypists, photographers, electroplaters, pyrotechnists, steel polishers, &c.—The best oil cognac, both green and yellow; oil apple for cider brandy; oil Jamaica rum, Monongahela whisky, [illegible] For sale by D. L. FEUCHTWANGER, removed to No. 90 Maiden-lane.

[illegible] Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

[illegible] Gold from Quartz.—I have a method of [illegible] all the gold from quartz—not the minutest particle lost. [illegible] BENJ. HARDINGE.

[illegible] Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

[illegible] The Children's Aid Society acknowledges the [illegible] to June 1: From Tabernacle Congregation [illegible] [illegible] A Lady, per J. L. Mason, $3.

[illegible] The Suburban Home Association will hold [illegible] meetings every MONDAY EVENING, at No. 1[illegible] Bowery. Persons wishing to obtain a highly desirable building lot [illegible] convenient to the City and easy of access at all times, at a low price and on easy terms, would find it to their advantage to attend these meetings, where full particulars may be obtained, or by application to any of the following-named gentlemen, who are officers of the Association:
ARTHUR MURPHY, No. 112 Laurens-st.
JOHN WILSON, No. 60 King-st.
WILLIAM B. MACDONOUGH, No. 41 Clinton-st.
W. H. WALKER, No. 90 South 8th-st., Williamsburg.
JAMES C. PIERSON, No. 241 Broadway.
THOS. EDGERLEY, 116 Nassau-st., Organ Office.
THEO. A. KING, No. 610 Grand-st.
R. H. LAURENCE, No. 228 Forsyth-st.

[illegible] Homestead Association.—The [illegible] F. A. POTTER, President. W. H. HOYT, Secretary.

[illegible] New-York Yacht Club.—The Regatta of this season will come off on THURSDAY, the 7th of June. The steamer JOSEPHINE is engaged for the use of the Club, and will start from the pier above the foot of Canal-st. at [illegible] A. M., sharp. Members who have not received their tickets will find them at the office of R. S. HONE, Esq., Treasurer, No. 74 Wall-st.
N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

[illegible] China, Glass and Earthenware, Eighth-avenue, New Store.—Boarding-house keepers and private families are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which they will find unequaled in price and quality. French fancy goods from auction; rich cut and pressed glassware at a low figure. WASHINGTON HADLEY, No. 151 8th-av., between 16th and 18th sts.

[illegible] Dr. [illegible] Lectures to Ladies Only at 3 o'clock THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at Commercial Hall, corner [illegible] and [illegible]; and to gentlemen only at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING—illustrating by the most beautiful paintings [illegible] Admission 25 cents.

[illegible] Mercantile Library Association.—BATHING. [illegible] LLOYD CLARKSON, Ch'n Class Committee.

[illegible] Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. McHARG, Importer, No. 189 Broadway.

[illegible] The Best Hair Dye.—C. M. BALLARD'S received the premium at the World's Fair and the American Institute, and may be relied upon as the best, warranted to color brown or black. For sale or applied at Nos. 489 and 500 Broadway.

[illegible] English Vermin Destroyer, equaled by no other in the world for destroying Bugs, Roaches, Worms, &c. Price 25 and 50 cts. Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

[illegible] Dr. F. A. Kauffman, Homeopath, No. 20 Walker-st. Office hours until 9 A. M. and between 7 and 8 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS
BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, CHECKS, BILL-HEADS, NOTES, HAND-BILLS, RECEIPTS, LABELS, STORE BILLS, SHOW BILLS.
And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

DO YOU WANT AN ELEGANT PAIR OF WHISKERS, OR A FINE MOUSTACHE?—If you do and have no beard, use my ONGUENT. It will force the beard to grow luxuriantly in six weeks' time, without stain or injury to the skin. [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] Be sure and ask for my ONGUENT.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT NEWMOWN HAY.—Boyhood's days of cheerful labor and jovial sports, of young affections dawning and ripening into manhood's love, [illegible] HARRISON revives that perfume [illegible] by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. [illegible] William-st., and at retail by J. CRUMBIE, No. [illegible] Broadway. Let those who love the beautiful and the rose tint of youth [illegible] HARRISON'S CREAM OF BEAUTY.

A LECTURE ON ART—Will be delivered by HENRY [illegible] before the NEW-YORK SKETCH CLUB on THURSDAY next, the 7th inst., at the Chapel of the New-York University. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

MORAND'S DAGUERREOTYPES.—CHAMBERS HALL, No. 65 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers. Large size 50 cents, including case and preserver. Pictures taken at this establishment warranted not to fade. N. B.—This gallery has no connection with any other in the City.

REMOVAL.—THOS. N. DALE & CO. have removed to No. [illegible] Warren-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman, a practical Surveyor and Drainage Engineer. Has been employed for several years, under the Land Improvement Drainage Act of Great Britain, and would be found a useful man by any Corporation, Surveyor, or land owner, where canals, or drainage is required. [illegible] Further particulars can be learned on application to ANDREW EADIE, Jr., Esq., No. 117 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended young women, in City or country; one, a Protestant, for general housework, or cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate laundress; the other, a young English girl, 18 years old, as chambermaid, or care children; can wait on table or light housework. Both are persons of the strictest reliability, are faithful and trustworthy. To be seen for two days at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 286 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat and respectable young woman as cook, who understands her business. Would assist to wash and iron. Is well recommended, and has no objection to the country. Also, by a tidy, willing and respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Can embroider neatly. Is very well recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable Protestant girls, one of whom is an American; both are capable of acting as cook, washer, and ironer. The American girl would prefer doing housework for a small family; both have the most satisfactory city reference and have no objections to going in the country. Call or apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a nice tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer of finery; understands taking care of silver and glass, or do the housework of a small private family. Has long and satisfactory testimonials. No objections to children. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. [illegible] Jay-st., Brooklyn—basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as laundress in all its branches; a most competent shirt ironer; can do fluting and crimping in the first style; has the best of City reference; no objection to a few miles in the country. The other is a neat chambermaid and seamstress; is a Protestant; can make children's dresses and is a capable seamstress. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., in the fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of American, English and other Protestant servant girls, with the very best of City references, and willing to work for low wages to suit the times, either in the City or country. Apply at the office, No. 234 Wesley place, corner of Houston-st., and two blocks east of Broadway. J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATION WANTED—For a neat, tidy and most respectable young woman, who is a most experienced chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing. Can give unexceptionable City reference as to capability and integrity. Address or apply at No. 6 Court-st., (basement) Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron; she understands her business well, and can give the best of City reference; no objection to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 86 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., second floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious and willing girl, a situation to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; is willing to make herself generally useful in city or country. Apply at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well educated Protestant girl, 15 years old, to take care of children. She speaks German and English. References given at the house of Dr. HOFFMANN, No 70, Suffolk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as a plain cook and a good washer and ironer; good city reference; call at No 128 Sullivan-st., between Houston and Prince, in the rear; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, first floor.

RARE OCCURENCE.—A situation wanted in New-York City, in some good wholesale dry goods house, by a young man, who would make an active, energetic and faithful clerk, and an efficient salesman; one who has had experience in the business, and would bring a sufficient amount of trade, the profit on which would be equivalent to the amount of salary desired. Any communication addressed to W. J. E., Box No. 1,478 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A French gentleman and his two sons are extremely anxious to find employment. The senior is familiar with accounts and general business. The elder son (22 years) is a Doctor, the youngest is 18 years old, and has also received a very good education. Being in reduced circumstances, they will be happy to do any respectable work at low pay, to gain a subsistence. Address C. T., this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American woman of great respectability wishes a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family or in a hotel or boarding-house. She has had much experience, and feels entirely qualified for the above situations, or any other requiring care and activity. The best references given. Apply at No [illegible] 5th-av., corner of 13th-st., for two days.

20 TALENTED BUSINESS MEN WANTED—15 in New-York, 15 in Brooklyn, 5 in Jersey City, and 500 in the country, as agents for a handsome and valuable $2 book, just published. The work cannot be obtained at the bookstores. Each agent will have a certain section. This is a rare chance. Apply to J. H. COLTON & CO., No. 172 William-st.

MUSICAL.—A young lady who is exceedingly fond of music, and has a good alto voice, wishes to make arrangements with some professor who would teach her, and consider her services for a limited number of years remuneration for her tuition, for which she would assist in a school, church or concerts, or any other way in which her services would be required. Address E. G. L., Times Office.

GOOD SALESMAN WANTED—In a retail jeweler's store. None but one who is acquainted in that business need apply. Address W. B., Times office.

TEACHER.—An experienced classical teacher wishes employment. Address PRINCIPAL OF ACADEMY, Times office, New-York.

A SUPERIOR ALTO SINGER—Is desirous to make an engagement to sing in a quartette or promiscuous choir in New-York or Brooklyn. Is familiar with chanting, great in time and tune, and reads difficult music readily at sight. Address H. L., Times Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—Office of this institution 38th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., from which is supplied governesses, housekeepers. Also, servants in every capacity. Madison-av. stages and 3d-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door.

TO PRINTERS.—A job compositor, of steady and strictly temperate habits, who has considerable experience in this City, wishes a permanent situation, or would take charge of a small jobbing office, or as proof-reader. Address K. K., Times Office.

DOMESTICS.—May be had at the Office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Domestics in every capacity, with first-rate reference.

AN A NO. 1 COOK AND WAITER WANTED—One who has no hungry friends can apply on board clipper steamer J. P. Smith, foot Chambers-st.

AN AMERICAN BOY wishes to apprentice himself to the marble cutting business. Apply at No. 270 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the cooper shop. WILLIAM HAVEY.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three rooms to let to a family or single gentlemen on second floor, in a pleasant neighborhood up town. Apply at No. 128 West 22d-st. Convenient to 8th-av. Also, an office for a physician.

BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be had, with or without board, at No. 186 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a furnished room, with or without board, in a small private family. Apply at No. 68 King-st.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING IN JERSEY CITY.—A private family will rent to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with full or partial board, two or three rooms in a pleasant location, commanding a fine view of the bay, within three minutes' walk of ferry. Apply to Mr. CLARK, No. 46 Vesey-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a house pleasantly situated, within fifteen minutes' walk of South or Wall-street Ferries. Apply at No. 56 Hoyt-st., corner of Dean.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—Board can be had at Jericho, L. I., in a private family. Location very pleasant, and near the depot. Communication between Jericho and the City three or four times a day. Inquire of Mrs. M. HALL, at Jericho, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—Boarding can be obtained for ten or twelve persons, in a farm house about 50 miles from New-York. The house is large and delightfully located about a mile from the village and two from the shore of Long Island Sound, which for sea bathing cannot be surpassed. There are four trains of cars leaving daily for New-York. The location is perfectly healthy. Fever and ague are unknown. A family would be preferred where there are no small children. For particulars apply to A. L. HYATT, No. 134½ Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—For one or two small families within ten minutes' walk of the landing, splendid view of North River, fine orchard round the house. Terms reasonable. Apply at BURR'S Farm, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., or P. BARCLAY'S Nyack and New-York Express, on board steamer I. P. Smith, foot Chambers-st. Steamer ply daily.

ROOMS TO LET—A handsome front room, with one or two bedrooms and pantries, to let, in a private house, with board if required. Ceilings high and rooms having gas and every convenience. Terms moderate. Location near Madison-square. Inquire at No. 1,376 Broadway.

ROOMS TO RENT.—Two pleasant second-story rooms to rent, unfurnished, to gentlemen, in a private house, 24 West 11th-st., near Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with breakfast, if required, at No. 255 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. The cars and omnibuses pass the door.

NO. 287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade. At MORRIS & CORNERT'S can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, Irish and German help, for hotels, boarding-houses or private families; also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, mechanics and laborers, at this or at the branch office, No. 2 Greenwich-st.

NO. 106 WAVERLEY-PLACE—2d door west of Washington Park. A few desirable rooms can be had with board, by a family or single gentlemen. Location is one of the most delightful in the City. House first class. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, in a first-class house replete with all the modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply as above.

NO. 91 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Elegantly furnished rooms may be obtained, with or without board, as above, a few doors from Lexington av.

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"The best new Novel before the public."—N. Y. Express.
BLANCHE DEARWOOD.
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"The best American novel of the season, so far as we have seen. The heroine is a true woman—high in principle, strong in affection, clear in intellect. The other principal characters are her guardian, her lover, a queenly Mrs. Carlton, a domestic Machiavel named Knowlton, and one Capt. Darien, an old revolutionary soldier, with his heart (and that a large one) in the right place. The story is full of interest, and the characters marked with individuality."

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting to be held at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, to make, in a liberal and comprehensive spirit, an open DECLARATION OF NATIONAL AMERICAN PRINCIPLES. (Signed,)
J. T. ROLLINS,
WM. S. TISDALE,
CORNELIUS MATHEWS.

NOTICE.—An election for nine Directors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 12th of June next, from 9 to 9 A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to 12th of June, both inclusive.
R. H. MEAD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, will be opened at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 5, at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, a Stock Certificate for dividend on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1855, for $50, No. 52, payable to Henry C. Manning or bearer. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the said scrip, as redemption of the same has been stopped. H. C. MANNING, No. 63 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, on Friday Evening, June 1, a PORTMONNAIE, containing some papers which are of no value only to the owner. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at Mr. R. C. MONTGOMERY'S, No. 15 Beekman-st.

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What if her skin was dark? hair red? No matter, he
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His Julia was an angel—minus wings!"
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Without any poison, a nostrum have we
In the MAGNETIC POWDER of LYON, for see
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In addition to this we will only state that
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST WEEK—[illegible] LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE [illegible] Will perform Bellini's well known opera [illegible] I PURITANI. On MONDAY EVENING, June 4. The principal roles will be supported by Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Signor RAFFAELLE MIRATE, Signor MORELLI, and Signor MARINI. [illegible] Musical Director and Conductor [illegible] Signor ARDITI. Seats may be secured at Hall & Sons, Bailey's, No. [illegible] Broadway; Van Norden & King's, and at the box office of the Academy of Music. Prices of Admission—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, $1; Second, 50 cts.; Family Circle [illegible] Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the Opera to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In order to afford every portion of the musical public an opportunity of hearing the [illegible] LA GRANGE TROUPE, [illegible] prior to their departure [illegible] ONE GRAND CONCERT [illegible] given on TUESDAY EVENING, June 5, when they will be assisted by an efficient chorus and a complete orchestra. [illegible] Musical Director and Conductor [illegible]

THE PRIZES FOR THE REGATTA.—The Committee of the City Government on the Regatta, which is to take place on the Back Bay on the day of July next, have selected from the establishment of Messrs. NEWELL HARDING & Co., Court-square, a portion of the prizes. The prize for row boats, amateur clubs, of four oars and upwards, is a splendid silver pitcher and two goblets, of the most exquisite workmanship, valued at $[illegible]. The design is of the lily pattern, and the rich chasing and symmetry of the pitcher and goblets render the set one of the most tasteful ever manufactured. The first prize for dories (flat bottom boats) is a speaking trumpet, eighteen inches in length, valued at $125, which is of the standard finest silver, with a mouthpiece of gold; with its silver cord and tassels suspended from the beaks of eagles. It forms at once an appropriate and beautiful prize. The other prizes will be in keeping with these. The Committee have selected for Judges of the Regatta, Messrs. S. WORTHINGTON, W. W. CLAPP, Jr., and C. C. SHEAFE. The prizes can be seen at the manufactory of NEWELL HARDING & Co., Court-square.

REGATTA ON CHARLES RIVER.
CITY OF BOSTON, May 30, 1855.
The Committee on the Celebration of the Day of our National Independence, have arranged for the amusement of the public
TWO PRIZE BOAT RACES,
to take place on Charles River at flood tide, at 3 P. M., between Braman's Baths and the Brookline and Cambridgeport Bridge.
PRIZES.
The first race will be for dories (flat bottom boats) of two oars only—the prizes as follows:
1st. A Silver Speaking Trumpet, valued at ... $125
2d. A magnificent Silk Banner, (the American standard,) manufactured by POLLARD, and valued at ... 75
The second race will be for Amateur Club Boats, with prizes as follows:
1st. A splendid Silver Pitcher and two Goblets ... $[illegible]
2d. A Silver Cup, valued at ... [illegible]
An allowance of 30 seconds per oar will be made in favor of the small boats.
All boats will be allowed to carry a coxswain, or not, as they may select.
The prizes are of the most splendid workmanship, not surpassed by any European manufacture. They are made to order, and can be seen at the manufactory of N. HARDING & Co., Court-square.
The race running parallel with the mill dam, will give the public a fine opportunity to view the entire course.
ALL BOATS WILL ENTER FREE.
Boat Clubs from all parts of the country are invited to contend for the prizes.
A Band of Music will be in attendance during the afternoon.
The distance will be two miles. The Dory Race will be once around the course—distance 4 miles. The Club Boats around and repeat—distance 8 miles.
The prizes will be at the Judges' station during the races, and will be awarded immediately after the race.
Further information can be obtained at the Mayor and Aldermen's Room, City Hall, or at No. 21 State-st.
SAMUEL TOPLIFF,
SAMUEL HATCH,
CHAS. F. MAYO, Committee.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, With its immense array of Curiosities and Amusements. THE GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW will take place on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1855, when the most INTERESTING DISPLAY OF HANDSOME INFANTS, as well as the most extraordinary collection of TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS and FAT BABIES, ever witnessed in the world, will be presented, and upwards of ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS IN PREMIUMS distributed among the most meritorious by the lady judges. The most ample arrangements have been made for mothers and nurses at the Museum on the occasion, by which FORTY THOUSAND VISITORS may be comfortably accommodated, on each day of the BABY SHOW, during the hours set apart for their exhibition. The Baby Show will continue EACH DAY, FROM 11 A. M. TO 3 P. M., and of [illegible] o'clock on Thursday afternoon, THE ADDRESS BY MRS. L. N. FOWLER will be delivered in the Lecture Room. Notwithstanding the large amount of money expended in premiums for this Show, the admittance to all the Curiosities of the Museum, INCLUDING THE BABY SHOW and the DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS, as well as the GIANTESS, DWARF LADY, ALBINO LADY, OURANG OUTANG, LIVING OSTRICHES, FEJEE MERMAID, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., will be as usual, ONLY 25 CENTS—CHILDREN HALF PRICE. In the Lecture Room will be presented, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3, From Monday, 4th June, to Saturday the 9th, the new and deeply interesting Drama, in three acts, now being played in London with great success, and entitled THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN; OR, THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BRIDAL. Lieut. Adam Rochford ... C. W. Clarke. Cyrus Bloom ... Hadaway. Eve Hillington ... Miss Mestayer. On the OTHER AFTERNOONS OF THE WEEK the last pieces of the most entertaining description. The following is what the Evening Post newspaper says in regard to this Baby Show: THE BABY SHOW. This queer and much bruited exhibition, projected by BARNUM, is to open on the morning of TUESDAY, the 5th of June, without fail. It will continue open until the following Friday evening. The premiums amount in all to $1,100, and the lady judges will be authorized to add to the list any number of diplomas, at discretion. On Thursday, Mrs. L. N. FOWLER will deliver the address, in the Lecture Room. The judges are all ladies of respectability, and decisions will be strictly impartial. BARNUM has been ridiculed and abused not a little for this exhibition, but we venture to say that he has struck a vein of public curiosity which most of the mothers and many of the fathers in the land will be glad of an opportunity of gratifying. One hundred picked babies, under five years of age, all in one room, is a sight never yet witnessed on this continent. The Museum is unquestionably that GREAT PLACE OF FAMILY AMUSEMENT, [illegible] always clean, quiet, orderly, and visited by citizens and strangers who desire rational entertainment, and would avoid anything calculated to corrupt the mind or taint the juvenile imagination. Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, half price.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of commencement—Doors open at 7—Overture commences at 7½—curtain rises at 8 o'clock. The PYNE and HARRISON English Opera Company. Change of Opera every night! MONDAY EVENING, June 4, first time here, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Zerlina ... Miss Louisa Pyne | Fra Diavolo ... Mr. W. Harrison. Miss Pyne, Mr. Borrani, Mr. Horncastle and Mr. Holman. Tuesday—Auber's CROWN DIAMONDS. Wednesday—Donizetti's DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. Thursday—Bellini's SONNAMBULA. Friday—Wallace's MARITANA. Saturday—Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets ... Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes ... Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats ... One Dollar.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, NO. 663 BROADWAY.
Third week of the laughable Burlesque on NATIONAL BABY SHOW.
Which has been greeted on each performance with TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.
Preceding Baby Show,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCING, &c.
Performance every evening at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3.
Tickets 25 cents. Gift tickets admit four persons.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.—"Negro Minstrelsy of a superior order," with the celebrated G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his new piece "CROW OUT, SHANGHAI." To conclude with the musical Burletta of the TWO POMPEYS.
Pompey No. One ... R. Bishop Buckley.
Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—GRAND CONCERT MONSTRE, (a la Jullien,) TUESDAY EVENING, June 5. Mlle. MARTINI D'ORMY, Mlle. CAMILLE URSO, Miss MARION MACARTHY, Mr. GEORGE LE JEUNE, Mr. F. TREVOR, and the Brothers MOLLENHAUER. Jullien's great Fireman's Quadrille, by double Orchestra and Military Bands. Admission 50 cents. Secured seats 25 cents extra. For particulars, see programmes.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
Mr. HACKETT
Respectfully announces this to be the
LAST WEEK
EITHER OF
HIS OWN PERFORMANCES OR MANAGEMENT.
Doors open at 7, and performances will begin at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Seats may be secured for either of the nights this week at 50 cents, in
BALCONY AND DRESS BOXES,
without distinction of prices.
PROGRAMME.
THIS EVENING, June 4, KING HENRY IV.
Falstaff ... Mr. Hackett.
For a strong cast of the other characters, see bills of the theatre.
TUESDAY—MASANIELLO.—Fenella, Signorita Soto. After which, MONSIEUR MALLET, (the retired General of Napoleon,) will be represented by Mr. HACKETT, in compliance with public request. To conclude with a farce.
WEDNESDAY—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Last time, and a Ballet Divertissement.
THURSDAY—Benefit of Señorita SOTO.
FRIDAY—KING HENRY IV.—Falstaff (last time,) Mr. HACKETT.
SATURDAY—Mr. HACKETT'S BENEFIT, and positively last appearance, or managerial direction. A variety of entertainments.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Proscenium Boxes for six persons, $6 and $8, according to locality; Orchestra Chairs, each, $1; Balcony Seats, Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7½; performances to commence at 7¾. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. THIS EVENING, June 4, will be presented O'Keefe's Comedy of WILD OATS.
Rover ... Mr. Lester | Lady Amaranth ... Mrs. Hoey
Conclude with NEW FOOTMAN.
Bobby ... Mr. Vincent | Polly ... Miss Gannon.
TO-MORROW—Mr. LESTER'S BENEFIT.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY. Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

[illegible]—Death of an American Seaman.

[illegible] CONSULAR AGENCY.—This Canada, is appointed, by virtue of the [illegible] of the United States of America, [illegible] Consular Agent, [illegible] Canada, [illegible] Consular Agent, [illegible] Canada, [illegible] Consular Agent, [illegible] Canada

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Courts.

The June Term of the civil and criminal Courts will commence this morning, and we may anticipate the hearing of several important causes which have been "hung up" since November last, as the long vacation is now at hand. The [illegible] cases of Fry and Bennett will probably be called from their dead abode on the Calendar, and the Forrest divorce case may be up for argument, so that the Judges may make up their minds while enjoying the serenity of the Summer solstice. There is also a new—to the public—divorce case, which may be heard in the Common Pleas this month, and promises some large developments, if a premature settlement should not intervene. The case of Col. Kearney will be called up in the United States District Court, and the Briggs complication, which was argued before Judge Daly a few days since, will be decided to-morrow, and we understand that although the question before Judge Daly is without appeal, yet as the matter is deemed to be of such vital importance to the Corporation, the other Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have been consulted thereon, and the opinion, which we shall probably publish to-morrow, may be considered to embody the views of the full bench. The reports of the June term will be of unusual interest.

Board of Fire Commissioners.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a meeting Saturday evening at the Chief Engineer's office, No. 21 Elizabeth-street—present all the Board, Chas. McDougal, Chairman, presiding.

The subject of expulsions from the Fire Department was resumed. Testimony was taken upon parties returned expelled, and from which appeals were made to the Board from Engine Company, No. 39, Hose Companies Nos. 13, 4, 24, 35, and 18, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 11 and 14. Neglect of duties as firemen and non-payment of dues composed the stereotype ground of complaint. Several witnesses were also heard upon the complaint brought against Engine Company No. 15 for running on the sidewalk. Decision upon this and the cases of expulsion reserved till the next meeting.

The following decisions were rendered upon cases heard Thursday evening: Expulsions confirmed—Wm. J. Montgomery and Wm. T. Brady, Engine Co. No. 1; George Sill, Engine Co. No. 24; Gilbert L. Ellis, Engine Co. No. 26; Henry Muller, John A. Schule, Patrick Bolman, James Gilligan and Geo. Cowan, Engine Co. No. 23; John Ward, Engine Co. No. 7. Returned as resigned—Michael Held, Engine Co. No. 36, and John Patterson, Engine Co. No. 13.

Relative to the formation of an Exempt Company in the Third and Fourth Districts, the Commissioners decided that they were entirely without power in the matter.

Adjourned to Thursday evening.

Street Changes.

The work of extending Canal-street is now rapidly progressing. The street is to be opened through the block that heretofore terminated Canal-street, across Baxter-street to Mulberry-street, where it will intersect Walker. From that point Walker-street is to be widened twenty-five feet on the northern side and continued onward to East Broadway, intersecting Division and Rutgers streets. The street will terminate on East Broadway about the middle of the block between Rutgers and Jefferson streets. The houses occupying the space are in progress of demolition, and by next Fall the new line of the street will be built up with fine stores or dwellings befitting a wide and business thoroughfare. The buildings on Walker-street that are being removed were built many years ago, and are for the most part of wood. The number of buildings that will have to be removed on account of this opening is as follows: Centre-street, four brick; Baxter-street, two brick, two wood; Mulberry-street, four brick, two wood; Walker-street, twenty-eight brick, thirty-nine wood; Division-street, four brick, three wood; Rutgers-street, two brick; East Broadway, seven brick. A broad avenue across the island from the Hudson to within a few streets of the East River will thus be opened.

The widening of Duane-street twenty-five feet on the northern side, from Broadway to the Hudson River, is now in progress. The northwest corner of Broadway and Duane, for years a resort of vagabonds, has been annihilated, and the buildings thence to the Hospital grounds torn down. The widening will destroy a portion of the building on these grounds used as a dead-house. On the block below Church, the old-fashioned structure erected by the Public School Society many years ago, and used as a school house, is partially torn down. The remaining buildings to be removed on account of the widening are for the most part wretched old shanties.

The opening of Park-place through the College grounds is nearly completed.

Defrauding a Grocer.

On Saturday afternoon, Officer Sweeney, of the Halls of Justice, arrested two men, named Charles G. Thompson and Charles C. Clark, charged with having conspired together to defraud James Neilson, of No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, out of $300. The complainant states that on the 21st ult. he advertised his stock of groceries and fixtures for sale, and in answer to the advertisement received a letter of negotiation from the accused; that after having an interview complainant agreed to let them have the property for $300, for which he got a note filled up in the following novel manner:

$300 New-York, May 21, 1855.
Six months after date I promise to pay to the order of myself TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS,
At No. 225 Washington-street—value received.
CHARLES C. CLARK, Jr.

Mr. Neilson, after receiving this note, endeavored to get cash for it, as he was anxious to go into the country; but found, to his astonishment, that no one would be willing to negotiate for the paper, as it was not known among those whose business it was to discount paper. Believing, therefore, that the whole transaction was a fraud, with intent to cheat him out of his property, the complainant went before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, and made an affidavit for conspiracy to defraud, embodying all of the above facts. The accused were held for examination on the charge preferred against them.

The Homicide with a Paving Stone.

Late on Friday evening, Coroner Wilhelm finished the inquisition, at No. 188 East Forty-first street, over the body of John O'Connor, whose death was announced on Saturday as having been caused by a blow with a stone, thrown at him by one John Wall. It appears that at the time of the occurrence, Wall was intoxicated, and came in collision with deceased. A fight ensued, in which Wall was struck to the ground. On getting up, he ran a short distance, and picked up two cobble-stones, which he threw in the crowd—one of them striking O'Connor and knocking him down. He soon arose, however, and, it appears, attended his work two days after, though his skull was fractured. The affair was thoroughly investigated, and the jury found a verdict "That John O'Connor came to his death by suppuration of the brain, arising from the consequence of the fracture caused by the stone thrown by Wall—who, in the judgment of the jury, did not intend to take life." Wall was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Attack on a Doctor.

Dr. F. Hujean, of this City, on returning from a visit to a patient in Hoboken, was accosted by a young female in one of the walks leading to the Elysian Fields, who asked him the hour, and on his taking the watch from his pocket she seized it, and, before he could recover his self-possession, he was attacked by several men from behind, who knocked him down and beat him dreadfully. A handsome gold watch, valued at $114, $27 in money, and his case of surgical instruments, were taken from him, and he was left senseless on the walk. He was taken to the Hotel Napoleon by some passers-by, where he was found to be dreadfully injured. The authorities of Hoboken are on the track of the assailants.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* of May 23 says: "It is not generally known that the accomplished author of the *Sketch Book* is an adherent to the Miller-ite sect, and has been so for an extended period of time. Mr. William Gill states in a letter to the late Lady Blessington, which appears in the recently published memoirs of that personage, that in 1834, Irving declared that the world would come to an end in 1867."

Probably it is not known—at least it isn't so.

[Advertisement.]

Fifty Thousand Dozen!—The quality sustained—the prices reduced—at James E. Ray's Family Stocking, Under-Shirt and Drawer Factory, No. 108 Bowery.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the Daily Times with a supply of his well-known styles of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS,
at a profit of from
ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR,
and with the first quality of
SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
at a profit of from
FIVE TO TEN CENTS EACH.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased opinion.

JAMES E. RAY,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands have bought and used Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and not one has said it did not do them good. It is the great remedy from old Kentucky for all Spring and Summer complaints arising from impure blood and the changes of the weather, such as dizziness, flushes of heat on the skin, headache, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, and bilious affections. Sold at Dr. John Bull's office, No. 2 Gilsey Building, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street. Price $1, or six bottles for $5; and Guion's, Bowery, corner of Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Photographic Portraits.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. Gurney & C. D. Fredericks,
No. 40 Rue Basse de Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 342 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers are particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of Archer Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

Plain and Decorative Paper-Hangings.—Pratt & Hardenbergh, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 360 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Purge the system at this season with a few doses of this wonderful medicine, so as to purify the blood, and give a healthy and vigorous tone to the liver and stomach, and thus remove all lingering signs of disease. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Decidedly the Most Useful and Valuable Medicine in the World.—The unprecedented demand for Durno's Catarrh Snuff is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. Durno, No. 62 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles, 31c.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

The beauty of design, compact form, and many culinary conveniences of Goodwin & Cort's diamond and open-front Summer Ranges commend them as the most useful and economical Ranges ever devised for the convenience of housekeepers during the Summer season. Goodwin & Cort, No. 256 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

A Novelty.—Complete zephyr cassimere suits, of rich delicate shades—$10. About 100 of them are sold daily at Evans' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A Complete Summer Home on the Hudson.—See advertisement of Summer Retreats. For particulars call at No. 208 Broadway, from 8 to 3 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 110 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Baby Show.—This much talked of and now rapidly becoming popular exhibition, has found sudden favor in the eyes of the fair sex, and commences to-morrow under the most flourishing auspices. It will be a most chaste and graceful, as well as deeply interesting display of infant health and beauty, while the number of twins, triplets, quaterns, &c., is truly wonderful. To-day the Bearded Infant, Bearded Lady, Giantess, &c., as well as the afternoon and evening performances, are the great attractions.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

This Board was organized on Friday morning. Present, Mayor Hall, Aldermen Barnard, Huntley, Crowell, Walsh, Bennett. Mayor Hall was chosen Chairman. The following Health Wardens were appointed: *First District*—Aaron L. West; *Second District*—John Patterson; *Fourth District*—J. K. Oake; *Fifth District*—P. S. Jacobs. A resolution was adopted asking from the Common Council an appropriation of $1,000, and also advancing salary of Health Wardens 25 cents a day. The Board is to meet at 8½ o'clock A. M., daily.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Only forty-seven deaths occurred in this city during the week ending 2d inst., from the following

Diseases.—Casualty, cholera infantum, congestion of the brain, convulsions puerperal, cyania, debility, diarrhoea, dropsy, dysentery, puerperal fever, inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the heart, inflammation of the liver, inflammation of the lungs, mortification, premature birth, sprue, marasmus, ulcers—one each; dropsy in the head, drowned, inflammation of the brain—two each; convulsions, still-born—three each; scarlet fever, measles—four each; consumption, 8. Males, 23; females, 24. Adults, 18; minors, 29. Total, 47.

Church of the Resurrection.

The consecration of this church, recently erected in Flatbush, and announced to take place yesterday was postponed on account of the inclement weather. The exercises will take place on Sunday next, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin will preach the sermon.

An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Long Island is to be held on Tuesday, June 5, to ordain and install Mr. Thomas McCauley, late of Princeton Theological Seminary, as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Huntington, L. I.

The Police of Brooklyn donned their uniform on Friday—light gray pants with blue stripes, brown linen coat, and a black felt hat.

NEW-JERSEY.

Impositions upon Travelers.

The depôts in Jersey City of the New-Jersey Railroad, and of the New-York and Erie Railroad, are daily frequented by hackmen, hotel runners, baggage-smashers, of whose conduct there is much complaint on the part of travelers. The Companies have taken some steps towards protecting the passengers, but at the best can succeed only in slightly checking their operations. The Superintendent of the ferry has caused placards to be posted in and about the ferry-houses, forbidding runners from pursuing their annoying and plundering operations upon the ferry premises; but this, of course, can avail but little. Strangers are beset by these runners before they leave their seats in the cars, and if it is possible to deceive them they get possession of their confidence and baggage, and when they get out of their clutches they are fortunate if they have not been subjected to serious inconvenience and perhaps extortion. Women who are compelled to travel unattended, are especially chosen as the victims of these sharks. An instance which occurred during the past week may be mentioned as a specimen of one of the smaller and less grievous of their tricks upon travelers. A woman arrived by the New-York and Erie Railroad and desired to take the New-Jersey Railroad to Philadelphia—to do which it was only necessary to step into the adjoining depôt. She had not stepped from the Erie cars before she was beset by the wolves, one of whom, by misrepresentation, succeeded in getting possession of her and her baggage. He then took her across with the Erie Railroad passengers, to the foot of Duane-street, New-York, where they land, and conveyed her in his hack to the foot of Cortlandt-street, where she took the ferry across to Jersey City side, and found that she had reached the very spot whence she started but half an hour previously,—and all this trouble had been taken with her for the purpose of getting only *fifty cents* from her for her ride in his hack. Another woman, who was similarly beset a few days since, was confused and imposed upon by some of the gang, until she became alarmed, and was glad to get free from them by paying five dollars, which was all the money that she had. She was left to pursue her journey to Philadelphia by means of the liberality of the Railroad Company. Complaints of these grievances are sometimes made to the *Police of New-York*, but the offences having been committed on the New-Jersey side, no action can be had in New-York upon such complaints.

It has been intimated that the Jersey City Common Council would take some measures to prevent these annoyances and outrages, and it is to be hoped that such action will be taken promptly, and that the authorities of New-York and Jersey City will act jointly for the immediate abatement of the nuisance. It is also the duty as well as the true policy of the fair-dealing portion of the hackmen and runners to aid in applying an effectual remedy to these grievances; and if such men would aid the authorities in bringing the dishonest ones to punishment, they would soon rid themselves of the odium which now attaches itself to their calling to such an extent as to seriously injure them in profits as well as honor.

Meeting of the Hoboken Common Council.

A meeting of the Council was held at the City Hall on Friday evening, Councilman Carpenter in the Chair. An ordinance relative to inns and taverns was read the third time and adopted. It provides that licenses may be granted to proper persons, upon the presentation of a petition signed by ten freeholders. The fee for a license shall be fixed by a resolution of the Council, but the ordinance provides that it shall not be less than $50 for such license. Those licensed shall give a bond in the sum of $100. Selling intoxicating drinks on Sunday shall be punishable by a fine of $12 for the first offence, and $15 for each subsequent offence. Selling liquor without a license shall be punishable by a fine of $10 for the first offence, and $20 for each subsequent offence.

An ordinance regulating wells and pumps was also passed.

The Council elected Samuel Whitney Street Commissioner, in place of Peter Clayton, who was elected but did not qualify for the office.

Adjourned to Monday evening, to meet at the City Clerk's office.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, June 1, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, Mr. Lewis S. Holbrook, N. Y. and E. R. R., to Miss Helen M. Olmstead, of this City.

At Albany, on Thursday, May 31, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, George W. Pratt, of Prattsville, to Anna Atwood, daughter of Benj. Tibbetts, Esq., of Albany.

In Excelsior, Hennepin County, M. T., on Wednesday, May 16, by Rev. Mr. Galpin, Stephen Hull, Esq., J. P., to Miss Isabella G. Soper, late of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, June 3, Mrs. Dorcas Pinkney, aged 75 years, 3 months and 27 days, relict of the late Wm. Pinkney, Esq.

Her relatives, and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Dr. E. F. Brown, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 128 Eldridge-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 5th inst., to be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

At Fordham, after a short illness, Emma, wife of Archibald Gracie, Jr., and youngest daughter of the late Ludlow Dashwood, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her mother, at Fordham, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Conveyances will be at Fordham to meet the 2½ o'clock Harlem Railroad train from the City.

In this City, on Sunday, June 3, Emma Lavina, daughter of Louis and William J. Storms, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 85 Troy-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, June 3, Mary B., youngest daughter of Amand and Mary Miller, aged 2 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 4 1st-av.

In this City, on Friday June 1, Anna Catharine, wife of Charles Roome, and daughter of Hezekiah Wheeler.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., near 6th av., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, June 2, Charles S. Oakley, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 Pacific-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the family vault, St. Matthew's Church, Christopher-st., New-York.

At East New-York, on Monday, May 28, Lemonten Bovey, aged 7 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Keyport, on Sunday, June 3, Maria, wife of Rev. John Q. Adams.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day.

In Providence, R. I., on Friday, June 1, Mrs. Amelia Ames, wife of Edward Walcott, and only daughter of Joseph Wheelock, formerly of this City.

In San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, May 6, of Panama fever, Mr. Arthur Eggleso, in the 44th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 2.

$4,000 Tennessee 6s, '90..	96½	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R..s30	92
20,000 Ohio 6s, '60 ....b3.105½		100 do..........s3	92
1,000 Erie Bonds of '83..	92½	100 do..........s30	92
5,000 do...........	86	100 do..........	92¼
6,000 Hud. Riv. 2d M.B.c	72	45 do..........	92½
1,000 Mich. Southern 8s.	98	50 do..........	92½
22,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.s3	78	300 Erie Railroad....s3	48
5,000 do........c	78½	515 do..........	48
5,000 do.......b10	78½	100 do..........b30	48
5,000 do.......b60	78½	100 Panama Railroad..	100
3,000 do...........	78	50 do..........s60	100
1,000 Ill. Cen.RR.Fld. Bs	72	50 do..........s60	100¼
2,000 do...........	72	200 Reading Railroad..	88
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs	89	100 do..........	88
1,000 Harlem 1st Mge. Bs	87	100 do..........b10	89
3,000 New-York Cen. 7s.106		300 do..........c	88
8 Bank of Commerce...112½		200 do..........s3	88
42 Continental Bank ...107½		200 do..........s30	88
40 Ohio Life & Trust Co	95	100 do..........b3	89
25 Pennsyl. Coal Co.b60.110		100 do..........b60	89
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co.b10	28	200 do..........s3	88
100 do..........s60	28	100 do..........s30	88
200 do..........b30	28	45 Mich. Central R. R.	92
250 do..........b10	28	1000 do..........b60	93
50 do...........	28	46 M. S. & N. Ind. Con.s3	96
400 do..........b60	28	60 Galena & Chi. R. R..	96
200 do..........b30	28	5 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	106
100 Canton Company....	25½	50 Stonington Railroad..	54
200 do..........b60	27	21 do..........	55
150 Clev. & Tol. R. R..b30	80½	675 Harlem Railroad....	37
100 do..........s30	80	14 do..........	37
50 do..........c	80½		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds..	78	500 Reading Railroad..s3	88
$5,000 Missouri 6s.....b60	93	200 do..........b10	89
10,000 Erie Bonds of '75.c7	88	200 do..........b60	89
200 McCulloch Gold....	½	100 do..........s30	88
500 Cumb. Coal Co....s15	28	200 do..........	88
100 do..........b60	29	100 do..........s60	88
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R..s60	92	25 Erie Railroad......s3	48
20 do...........	92	100 do..........b60	48
100 do..........s60	92	100 do..........b30	48
28 Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R.	94	50 do..........	48
800 Canton Company..b60	27		

Monday, June 4—A. M.

The business of the past week in Money and Stocks was marked by large export shipments of Gold; easy discounts at Bank; cheap loans at call in the Street; full rates for Foreign Exchange, and a moderately active movement at the Stock Board. The speculation in the latter has been chiefly directed to the shares of the Reading Road, which has a strong support from outside parties operating for a further rise, while the stock has been freely sold through the week both for cash and on contract by two or three of the leading members of the Board. The aggregate transactions of the week, in Reading alone, amount to 50,000 or 55,000 shares, or an average of 8,000 or 9,000 shares a day, including Street sales. The general tone and variations of the market are indicated by the following comparative figures. The closing bids on Saturday afternoon showed, in prices, a steady, but in spirit, not very decided market either way.

	Saturday, May 26.	Highest in the week.	Lowest in the week.	Closing June 2.
Reading..........	87½	89½	87½	88½
Erie.............	48½	49	48	48½
N. Y. Central....	91½	94	91½	93½
Panama...........	99½	101½	99½	100¼
Erie '75s.........	89	89¼	88½	88½
Illinois Centrals..	76½	78½	77	78½

State Stocks were steady through the week; Virginias less freely offered; Missouris ¼ ₽ cent. down at the close; Tennessees improved ½ ₽ cent., and Indiana Fives 1 ₽ cent.; Michigan Central Stock reached 90½ on Saturday—a rise of 3 ₽ cent., and Ohio Trust sold as high as 96½, which is 3½ ₽ cent. better than on Saturday week, and 13 ₽ cent. above the lowest point of the Spring, which was 83.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week, amounted in the Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,671,814, against $3,788,794 same week last year. The decrease is most decided in Dry Goods, the entries last year being $1,291,588 against $631,874 same week this year. For the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, the total entries at New-York by our semi-official weekly tables, exclusive of specie, amount to $139,394,000 against $170,433,000, to corresponding date the previous Treasury year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, amounted to $1,255,643 against $1,367,703 the same week last year. For the Treasury year to the present date, the Export entries, exclusive of Specie, amount, by our weekly tables, to $54,040,000 against $65,289,000 to corresponding date the previous Treasury year. The Specie Export of the week entered at the New-York Custom-House, is $2,189,587, including the shipment by the *Arago* on Saturday, which amounted to $480,000. The total figure is the largest by $59,000 of the season; the week ending 19th May showing $2,130,000. The shipments at this time last year were nearly as large. The week ending June 3, 1854, showed export entries to the amount of $1,936,000. The Bank reserve was then $10,961,000 against $15,314,000 last week. By our weekly tables, the Export of Specie from the port of New-York for the current Treasury year amounts to $33,672,000 against $30,280,000 to same date last year. The receipts of Gold from California during the week were, by the Freight list, $413,000, but a considerable sum in addition is known to have been in the hands of passengers. The Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New-York held in all his departments on Saturday $6,274,987, against $6,100,131 at the close of the previous week. The regular Sub-Treasury balance was $2,454,533, (increased by $1,006,000 transferred on Monday from the Assay Office, and $160,000 on Saturday, received in Coin from the West,) against $1,261,049 at the close of the previous week. The reasonable expectation, after the very heavy export of last week, in regard to the Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon would be that the Specie reserve must exhibit a considerable reduction. But of the 12 or 13 heaviest Banks in and about Wall-street, we understand that five or six will report a moderate increase, together about $600,000, so that upon the whole Statement the falling off is not likely to reduce the aggregate reserve much, if at all, below fifteen millions dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States reports subject to draft in his various depositories at the close of the month of May $19,650,603, of which $3,119,000 was held at St. Louis, and $3,527,000 at Boston, while the New-York office, exclusive of the Assay Fund, was down to $409,000.

The State of New-York will pay off on the 1st of July, in addition to $1,500,000 Canal Certificates, a Six ₽ cent. Canal Loan then due of $1,130,534, and a 5½ ₽ cent. Canal Loan of $184,285—making altogether $2,814,819. The new Loans for $1,250,000 and $1,500,000, to be awarded to the highest bidders on the 20th and 21st inst., with the premium, will no doubt more than reimburse this sum, and leave the Treasury a surplus of $250,000.

The Hudson River Railroad received in May $130,448, against $123,271 the corresponding month last year. In regard to the affairs of the New-York and Harlem Company, we learn that W. A. Whitehead has been appointed Treasurer in place of W. B. Draper, resigned. Mr. Whitehead has been Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the New-Jersey Railroad Company for the last six years, and is well known as a reliable officer. W. C. Wetmore was elected Vice President, but with no salary, the duties of the office being nominal, except in the absence of the President. Mr. Campbell, the present Assistant Superintendent, will act as Superintendent for the present. A Committee of three Directors have been appointed to examine into the affairs of the Company, and report as soon as possible.

The following statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending May 31, 1855, has been politely furnished to us by the Treasurer, Mr. Cisco:

Deposits of Gold..........................		$1,922,900
Foreign Coins........	$28,000	
Foreign Bullion........	47,000	
United States Coins, (old standard,).	—	
United States Bullion........	1,847,800	
Deposits of Silver.........................		$20,214
Foreign Coins........	$4,000	
Foreign Bullion........	274	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)........	15,344	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,)........	595	
Total Deposits, payable in Bars..	$1,854,265	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins..	88,749	
		$1,943,014
Gold Bars stamped........		$1,364,704
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage........		37,088

The business of the Philadelphia Mint for May was in gold deposited, $196,000; Silver purchases, $372,200—total of Gold and Silver deposits, $868,200. Total Gold coinage, $355,756; total Silver, $44,000. Total number of pieces coined, 1,635,845. The Gold coinage was mainly in Double Eagles, and the Silver very largely of Quarter Dollars.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce for the past week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales......	10,623	$476,071	7,546	$325,695
Flour, bbls........	8,320	67,584	8,074	86,694
Corn Meal, bbls....	1,950	8,947	1,191	7,039
Wheat, bushels.....	6,739	13,439	—	—
Corn, bushels......	142,836	106,128	38,886	45,573
Pork, bbls. & tcs....	1,269	18,579	2,506	30,421
Beef, bbls. & tcs....	977	8,853	925	22,122
Total Produce......		$699,701		$528,743
Miscellaneous........		568,101		726,900
Total for the week.....		$1,267,763		$1,255,643

The Coal Trade from the Schuylkill and Lehigh fields for the past week and to date this season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	Last year to date.
Reading Road........	51,391	922,369	785,598
Schuylkill Canal.....	34,020	317,389	255,809
Lehigh Canal........	38,581	237,498	194,608
Total tons........		1,477,256	1,235,008

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. Nicolay, will take place to-day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

CONDITION OHIO BANKS, MAY 1.

Notes and bills discounted....	$18,[illegible] 76	East'n deposits.	1,771,902 65
Specie........	1,[illegible] 12	Cash items........	105,339 13
Notes of other banks........	1,297,865 12	Bonds........	2,460,718 62
Due from other banks........	[illegible] 37	Real estate, &c.	344,353 46
		Other resources.	1,[illegible] 79
		Total........	$22,[illegible] 62
Capital........	$5,670,790 00	Surplus profits undivided........	779,351 77
Circulation........	8,[illegible] 50	Bills payable........	48,176 31
Safety funds........	1,[illegible] 54	Discount, &c........	[illegible]
Stock due other banks........	1,670,126 44	Unpaid divid'ds.	119,312 34
Deposits........	5,[illegible] 75	Other liabilities.	[illegible]
Total........			$22,[illegible] 62

The following figures of two of the direct Roads in Ohio—the Mansfield and Sandusky, and Mad River—will be found interesting at the present time, while the credit of the former is lamed by a recent failure of the Company to provide their Bonded interest, and the Cash dividends on the Stock of the Mad River Co. are suspended:

MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY ROAD.

Capital Stock........	$1,[illegible]
Funded Debt........	1,[illegible]
Floating Debt........	237,207
Total Cost—127 miles........	$3,[illegible]

The classification of the Bonded Debt is—

1. Mansfield and Sandusky 7's, 1856....	$730,000
2. Mansfield and Sandusky 7's, 1860....	300,000
3. Columbus and Lake Erie 7's, 1860....	300,000
4. Columbus and Lake Erie 7's, 1866....	375,000
5. Huron and Oxford 7's, 1862....	100,000
Total for which whole line responsible.....	$1,[illegible]

This consolidation of interests took place in September, 1853. An attempt was subsequently made, but failed, to consolidate the debts, funded and unfunded, by the issue of $2,500,000 new first mortgage Bonds. The progress of cost, receipts, and net earnings, has been as follows:

Year.	Cost.	Gross Ea.	Expenses.	Net Ea.
1847........	$637,[illegible]	$131,[illegible]	$41,[illegible]	$89,[illegible]
1848........	1,101,[illegible]	85,[illegible]	57,[illegible]	27,[illegible]
1849........	1,104,245	87,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850........	1,[illegible]	110,791	51,[illegible]	[illegible]
1851........	[illegible]	[illegible]	112,[illegible]	125,417
1852........	[illegible]	[illegible]	150,316	150,316
1853........	[illegible]	[illegible]	163,711	162,712
1854........	[illegible]	[illegible]	164,479	104,479

Owing to the terms of the original leases, and the absence of a paying business, the concern has fallen behind the last three years about $200,000. Legal proceedings are now going on, in consequence of the default in the April interest to foreclose one of the primary mortgages, and for the general relief of all the creditors. Of the character of the line, we find this remark in the *American Railroad Journal*:

"The road is 127 miles long, and traverses one of the richest agricultural sections of Ohio. Its cost, $28,000 per mile, is not to be considered as extravagant, notwithstanding what has been said of the 'diluting process.' We should say that the general direction of its route not leading towards any of the great cities on the seaboard or the interior, has been the principal cause why it has proved unsuccessful. This may yet be partially overcome by the construction of roads from Newark to the southeastern parts of the State, affording connections with Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky."

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE ROAD.

Capital Stock........		$2,451,650
Funded Debt........		1,719,500
Unfunded Debt........		844,138
Total on 205 miles........		$5,015,288
Against Roadway........	$3,137,106	
Stations and Equipments........	1,319,445	
Property in leased lines, &c........	840,845	$5,297,[illegible]
To Credit Profit and Loss........		$242,[illegible]

This was at the close of 1854. The Funded Debt was then classified;

7 ₽ cents. due '55..	$300,000	6 ₽ cents. due '60..	$103,000
7 ₽ cents. due '56..	200,000	6 ₽ cents. due '62..	116,500
7 ₽ cents. due '60.	1,000,000	Total........	$1,719,500

Since which, the Bonds of 1855 have been paid off. The progress of the cost, gross earnings and dividends has been as follows:

Year.	Cost.	Earnings.	Dividends, ₽ ct.	
1849........	1,814,727	208,105	8	Stock.
1850........	2,390,933	261,156	8	Cash.
1851........	3,479,746	442,962	6	Cash.
1852........	3,800,256	432,672	3	Bonds.
1853........	4,820,554	540,618	5	Cash.
1854........	5,207,466	560,962	10	Stock.

Imports of Foreign Goods

At the Port of Boston, for the Week ending June 1.

Dry Goods........	$154,175	Sugar........	$32,000
Hides........	36,890	Indigo........	32,283
Coffee........	77,241	Saltpetre........	31,596
Copper Ore........	58,263	Other articles........	347,894
Molasses........	23,908		
Total........			$794,230

We call attention to the advertisement of the patentee of a new apparatus for dissolving Gold bearing Quartz, whereby he claims to separate all the Gold, to the minutest particle.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD—WEST.

Stock to bona fide holders........		$1,631,700
First Mortgage Bonds........		850,000
Second Mortgage Bonds sold........		1,368,000
Stock and Funded Debt absolute........		$4,039,700
Temporary Loans........		1,142,168
Total cost thus far, 140 miles........		$5,181,868
For security of Temporary Loans—		
Stock to Bacon........	$1,300,000	
Second Mortgages........	128,000	

The ultimate cost of the Western Division of this important work will depend much on the settlement or funding of the floating debt, and the disposition thereby of the pledged Stock to Page & Bacon. If, as reported, the stock is to be taken absolute at 50 cents on the dollar, and the further sum of $250,000 must be raised in cash, to put the Road through to the Wabash at Vincennes, the cost, allowing for all sacrifices, will count up full $6,300,000, or $45,000 a mile, viz:

Capital Stock........	$2,631,700
First Mortgage........	850,000
Second Mortgage........	1,500,000
Stock on Debt still required, about........	400,000
Total........	$6,371,700

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 30.

Cotton is unchanged, with sales of 2,000 bales. Molasses—Sales at 28c. Flour is a trifle lower. Sales at $9 50. Corn has slightly declined. Yellow, $1 03.

Providence, Saturday, June 2.

Cotton has been in good demand with a fair amount of sales at steadily increasing prices. Wool—The stock of pulled is light. No change in prices. Sales for the week, 58,800 lbs. Printing Cloths—Prices are ⅛th cent higher, with an upward tendency. Stock very light, and all desirable styles taken as soon as offered. Sales of the week, 58,780 pieces.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre—Prince J. Bonaparte and servant, Hon. Aaron Vail and family, Count de Diop, F. de Landre, T. B. Morris, F. H. Adams, A. Lyman and friend, [illegible] S. Negret, J. Schelheimer, F. Novitora, J. Richard, E. Munaga, O. Betz, M. Schultymeur and lady, Wm. Topping, A. Pueblos, O. Haggerty, B. Shriff and brother, Mrs. Loundes and daughter, M. Seligry, wife and child, J. A. Reese, A. Duany and nephew, A. Trebia and family, Mr. Franbos and lady, Mrs. Allaire, 2 children and servant, Mr. Hussmann and lady, Mr. Chauvier and friend, [illegible] and child, Mrs. Ferrero and son, Mr. Bordes, Mr. Hunt, H. Lebron, H. Coles, A. Barbey, Mr. Smith, lady and son, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Murphi, George Christ, lady, child and servant, J. Lyz and lady, X. Bazin, H. Landin, Mrs. Ravier, Miss Maguet, L. Ruecher, A. Peterson, A. Norton, Miss Lawson and sister, P. Gelpi, D. Lanata, Miss Lanata, A. Lanata, T. Zelpi, E. Herigitti, V. A. Lartoir and son, E. Bogi and lady, J. Reed, W. Stevens, W. Sinclair, Mr. Holtzer, Mr. Roux, G. W. Kendall and lady, of N. O. Picayune; H. Rocroux and son, Rev. Mr. Carrata and son, W. H. Lyons and lady, H. Maillard, A. Genre, Mr. Gennis and family, 6 persons; Miss Ebers, Miss Benoist, N. H. Wolf and family, W. Lucas, T. Benoist, Mr. and Mrs. Auaci, child and sister, Mr. Antoine and lady, Mr. Holrate, E. Pingret, Mr. Budtmann, C. H. Harber, M. Barine, T. Rawd, F. Fenshawe and lady, Mr. Tanneur, wife, child and mother, H. Hudson and lady, M. Haller, C. Hunt, P. Busard, J. Salzinger, Manafoglia, Barreganten, T. Labrouse, Bernier, Pallemagne, Constance, Monot and F. Doley, Clauda and F. Russell, Dubus and P. Catan, Valet and F. Schelter, Grani and D. Schelter, Wolfe and lady, Mr. Didee, lady and servant, Coralli; Mrs. Kirkwood, Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Rosiere, Mrs. Borreganten, Colgate V. Beagioni, Oppenheimer, Francisoni, Meyer, Constant, Alex. C. Frenel, C. Wilson, Warley, Lequenux, Spitz, F. Flostrey, Holcraft and 2 children, D. Clarke and lady, Mrs. Haller, Mrs. Busch, Mrs. Laffon and child, Mrs. Du Collier, F. Neill, R. Lecoeneres, T. Derbes, F. Roque, Keeney, Sainsmain, Bouscial, Baforil, Betancour, and lady, Lieut. Bridges, R. N.; Gaspard, Pervio and friend, Mr. Luego, Mrs. Bodio, Mrs. Revares, Mrs. Thomas Marshall, Don Francisco Morato. Total, 219.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—William Waiseman, Gilman Dudley, John Cummings, J. Parker, Charles Power, James Balls, Robert McKeag, Samuel Cooke, Emeade Williams, H. Brown, lady and 3 children, Alvin Brown, Mrs. Coulter, 4 children and servant, Miss Mary Ranchie, Mrs. Elam, William Taylor and lady, William Willgues, Mrs. Morris and 2 children, Mrs. Mayo and daughter, Mr. Mayo, H. Peavey, J. Gifford, Mr. Wicir and lady, William Sanders and lady, Miss Martha Coombs, Mrs. Porter, Miss Mary Smith, Miss C. Cromwell, Edward Cromwell, Miss Hunter, William Avench and lady, Miss Anne Taylor, Miss Rose Minell, Miss Eliza Taylor, Mr. Amos C. Collins and child, Mrs. George, Weltell, Mrs. Taylor, Julius Kalburn, Elijah Church, John Miller and lady—and 27 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—John Daly, Mrs. E. B. Guerard and son, Mrs. Welter, J. Budd, S. Penchtwanger and lady, T. A. Foster, A. D. King—and 12 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—J. Rodewald, lady, child and servant, W. E. Thompson, Miss Anna C. Nevins, Mrs. B. B. Cook, 2 children and servant, Miss Louise Nevins, S. Packwood, lady, daughter and 2 sons, Miss K. Lewis, Mrs. E. H. Batchelder, child and servant, Miss M. Nillegan, M. E. Lord, 2 daughters and servant, J. A. Tuttle and lady, John C. R. Yeaman, 2 children and servant, J. Marshall, J. Leman, lady and son, 2 Miss Marshalls, Mrs. Mountford, daughter and servant, Capt. Benj. Macomber, A. B. Monell and lady, W. Whitlock, D. Hubbard and servant, Miss S. C. Taylor, Mr. Hubbard and lady, T. C. Taylor, Mrs. H. Lee and servant, T. J. Curtis, C. Jardy, J. Beanette, Thos. Byrne and servant, T. S. Hopshead, Miss Mills, Fred. Rodewald, child and serv't, John Linton, Doct. Hand, Mr. Lockwood, John Wallace, S. V. Safford and lady, Louis Lesur, H. F. Parker, J. R. Esposa, By Saxedor, Jules Durgo, E. Claudet, Mr. Graffet and lady, Jose Sans Vallis, C. Gondin and friend, Don Anto. Vallis, Fred. Bolet, G. Ferrio, F. Grimtans, Y. Rueda and sister, David Gowan, Gen. Deveraux, T. L. Biroza, Jose Bastar, Don Bonzano, Lieut. Bridges, M. Scuba, lady and mother, Doct. Bonzano, Jose Aranguaren, mother and child, C. F. Skinner, Mr. Muraxin, E. Cune Mayer, M. Thompson, Capt. Webster, F. Miranda, Don Fred. Miranda and daughter, W. Henderson, Fred. Yvarnis, Basil Caballero, J. L. Jones, A. Miranda, wife, 5 sons and servant, J. A. Hitchcock, R. B. Charles, Mr. Junestron, John C. Carborne, Don Alex. Lozanir and lady, Sebastian Equillet and serv't, T. Lombrum and brother, Juan Roseley and son, F. Fernandez D. Dunvier Cardo, Capt. Sargent, J. Lemaden, Jose Sanchez, Capt. Prindle, Mr. Pipe, B. Macdougal, Pablo Gilvincent, Lluque, Felipe Hernandez, Mr. Degrau, F. Mestra, Mr. Gerabrant, Robert, Gallabey, Don Juan Oliveras, Don Juan Ridao, Alexandro Bass, Luis Mastrino, Mr. Gobin and brother, Mr. Boss, J. Crespo, Juan Deplanges, Mrs. Tripler, J. Fraser, J. Constable, Patrick Maxwell, Mr. Ange.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—A. B. Bradden, J. A. McClung, Wm. H. Crush, Roswell King, Wm. H. Prichard, E. B. Scouse, H. Lehman, Mrs. Lehman, 2 children and servant, N. L. Alfred, S. F. Osborne, J. E. Martin, B. Smith, C. A. Cowles, Mrs. Louisa White and family, Miss L. T. Wheeler, Miss J. H. Wheeler, Master John Myers, Miss Brooks, Miss Wicks, Miss Ellen Hare, Mrs. A. G. King and infant, Mrs. Burt, child and servant, James Monroe, Charles Allen, A. Dodge, Dr. D. H. Dodge, Miss Ostrander, Miss H. Ostrander, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Charles Pratt, child and servant, James W. Armstrong, John Kimball, M. W. O'Hara, S. Meyrs, Miss Van Anwerp, Mrs. J. E. Gilman, John Henry, Rev. A. McGlashan, C. D. Cockerill, Mrs. D. Cockerill, O. M. Deane, Mrs. Deane and servant, Miss R. Cohen, Miss Rosalind Cohen, S. Cohen, Sr., Miss E. C. Mason, Miss Mendelbaum, J. W. Mason, L. W. Mason, and 70 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—[illegible] Miss Parker, F. Le Sange, Misses Carisquer, [illegible] O. Leary, Parker, Miss S. H. Hall, [illegible] Mrs. Bottese, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Merritt, [illegible] Whitley, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. H. [illegible] Paul John Bayles, E. G. Betts, Wm. Wright and lady, J. Matthews and lady, J. Swan, J. Jacoby, A. S. [illegible] W. Taylor, W. Parker, J. Scott, Geo. Pratt, C. E. Parker and lady, J. Burnside, A. O. Bell, Capt. [illegible] Geo. Holland—and 56 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 4 29 | Sun sets...... 7 28 | Moon rises...... 11 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 3 29 | Gov. Island 11 24 | Hell Gate...... 1 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Empire City, Windle, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts; Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Fleet Wing, Howes, San Francisco, [illegible]; Stedinger, (Old.) Ammerman, Hamburg, [illegible]; Gosling, St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Queen of the Pacific, Reed, San Juan, Dale & Co.

Barks F. Bacon, [illegible], master; Palermo, [illegible] East Indies, W. A. Sale & Co.; Cornelia, White, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.

Brigs Sewanee, Joselyn, Cadiz, Smallwood & Anderson; Tevere, (Sard.) Gallo, Trinidad, Risso & Hudler; Cape John, Cousins, Matanzas, Nesmith & Sons; Winthrop, [illegible] Martha, Everett & Brown; Moses, Jarvis, Charleston, G. Bulkley.

Schrs. T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, master; F. A. Heath, Turner, Philadelphia, master; W. F. Cutterfield, Sale, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah and Adeline, (Br.) Kay, Halifax, J. S. Dealey; Vine, (Br.) Perry, Yarmouth, N. S., J. H. Braine; Florida, Mott, Richmond, master; Hudson, Havener, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters; E. Slade, Bayles, Richmond, J. S. Merrill; E. Johnson, Tunnell, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden; Glasgow, [illegible] Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lewis Crowell, [illegible] Lewis; Wolcott, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; J. M. Warren, ——, New-Haven.

Propeller Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, Sanford & Co.

Sloops Warren, Shirley, Providence, J. H. Havens; F. Hall, Hall, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bullock, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. The B. W. left Havana on the 29th. [illegible] on the 30th passed the ship Hebron, of New-York, bound in; 31st, lat. 38 10, lon. 88 [illegible], passed ship Adams, (or Centre,) becalmed; same day, lat. 38, lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with a large Am. ship with painted ports; could not make out her name; 29th, lat. 37 40, lon. 73 33, spoke brig Flying Eagle, (of Lincolnville,) had lost foremast head of mainmast with sails attached, in a squall 12 days previous; intended to go into Savannah or Charleston; declined any offer of assistance. 31st, off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with a steamship stg. S. W., showing red colors [illegible]. June 1, lat. 38 14, lon. 74 10, passed brig Mary E. Thompson, bound N.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. May 31, in the river bound in, passed bark Maria Morton, fm. New-York, bound to sea, bark London [illegible] and brig F. P. Beck; at 9 A. M. June 1, S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Florida; at 6 A. M. spoke bark Anne, fm. Havana for New-York.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. May 31, exchanged signals with steamship Keystone State, fm. Philadelphia for Savannah; same date, off Cape Hatteras, saw steamship Florida, bound for Savannah.

Ship Screamer, (of Brunswick, Me.) Alexander, New-Orleans and the Bar May 17, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Leopold I., (Belg.) Gerbeaning, Antwerp, [illegible] fm. Flushing, in ballast and 230 passengers, to F. Schmidt & Co.; is bound to Havana; put in here to land passengers.

Ship Charles Ward, (of Kennebunk,) Gould, from Callao 111 ds., with guano to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Manchester, Tyler, New-Orleans 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. Post. May 25, Mathew McPherson, seaman, died.

Ship Herculean, Chamberlain, Trapani April 14, with salt to order—vessel to J. Smith & Son. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Chrs. McLaughlin, for Boston. April 27 touched at Gibraltar; May 24 saw part of a wreck.

Ship Hornet, (clipper,) Benson, Matanzas 6 ds., with logwood to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Ship Forest King, Hallet, New-Orleans 17 ds., with cotton to J. W. Elwell.

Bark Anna, Wheeler, Havana 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to F. H. Whitney.

Bark Albertina, Barton, Havana 6 ds., with sugar, cigars, &c., to M. Taylor & Co.

Bark John Farnum, Olmstead, Havana May 25, with sugar, cigars, &c. to P. Y. Kier & Co.

Bark David Lapsley, (of Philadelphia,) Fisher, Cienfuegos May 18, with sugar to Hicks & Bell. Sld. in co. with bark Warren, for New-York.

Bark Aaron J. Harvey, Barnes, Savanilla 14 ds., with tobacco, hides, &c.—vessel to J. C. Baker. The bark Medina, Pierce, for Carthagena, sld. May 10.

Bark Mary Varney, Smith, Sierra Leone April 11, with oil, rubber, &c. to J. A. Machado. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Roderick Dhu, Lindsay, Hamilton, Ber., 5 ds. in ballast to master.

Brig Townsend Jones, Janvrin, Alvarado, Mex., 35 ds., with mahogany to Lobach & Schepeler.

Brig Velasco, (of Boston,) Dellingham, Sagua la Grande 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, (of Searsport,) Brown, Havana 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Susan, Cousins, Cardenas May 26, with sugar and molasses to Nesmith & Sons. Sld. in co. with brig Forrest, for New-York, and schr. Caroline Grant, do.

Brig George Otis, Arnold, Mayaguez 14 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to F. S. Schlesinger.

Brig Evergreen, (of Eastport,) Pettengill, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. J. Nevius & Son. May 27, lat. 34, lon. 73 40, spoke bark H. Churchill, fm. Tobasco for Boston, short of water; supplied her. May 15, off Orange Key, spoke bark Pennington, fm. Sagua for London; saw bark [illegible] 19th, off Cape Canaveral.

Brig Sea Bradbury, (of Eastport,) Miller, Sagua la Grande May 18, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Isaac Carver, Clark, Laguayra, Coney Island, April 26, with vanilla to W. W. De Forrest & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase. March 11, on the outward passage, in a gale fm. N., split sails, lost part of deck load of lumber, 5 ton coal, 3 studding sails, and several spare spars. March 19, passed a brig water logged, topmasts and bowsprit gone; vessel painted black, with red streak; full poop, painted white; a house forward; could not distinguish the name; was abandoned.

Brig Chinchilla, Jordan, Matanzas May 25, with molasses to Nelson, Placeid Co.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Grice, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Sld. in co. with brigs Susan, for New-York; Forrest, do.

Schr. Chelsea, Lowell, Sagua la Grande via Wilmington, 6 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.; 3 ds. out, with wind light from E. S. E., with a heavy sea, sprung aleak, and was compelled to put into Wilmington to repair damages.

Schr. G. M. Robertson, Marrow, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes to Dunnstoun & Jones.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, (of New-Haven,) Wedmore, Matanzas May 28, with pine apples to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Adelaide, Clark, Machias, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Propeller Totten, (Cromwell's line,) Bowditch, Boston 40 hours, with mdse. to John Riley.

Arrived......Sunday, June 3.

Bark Columbia, (Brem.) Backe, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and 179 passengers to Meyer & Stucken.

Bark Rambler, (of Rockland,) Packard, St. Ubes 28 ds., with salt to E. R. Anesinck—vessel to White & Duncan. Sld. in co. with ship Harvest, Fuller, for Baltimore.

Bark Gabriele, (Sic.) Collora, Palermo 58 ds., and Gibraltar 36 ds., with oranges, lemons, &c., to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Bark Eunice, (of Boston,) Ray, Cardenas 6 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master; has had some heavy weather; shifted cargo, &c.

Brig Fornax, Gardner, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig P. Soule, Brown, St. Thomas April 28, with steerwood, ebony, ivory, &c., to J. Bishop & Co.—vessel to I. B. Gager. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Venus, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bourne, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E., with rain and fog.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, Lines, Havre; Jamestown, Norfolk; Augusta, Savannah; Empire City, Havana; Nashville, Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 3—Arr., ships Brutus, Calcutta Feb. 18; Harriet and Jessie, New-Orleans. Bark Arola, Charleston. Brigs Emeline, Matanzas; Bonaparte, Santa Cruz; A. Lawrence, Annandale, Jacksonville; E. Doane, Delaware City.

Memoranda.

The ship Herculean, fm. Trapani, Sicily, arr. this morning, and while coming up the Bay ran ashore on Robbins' Reef, where she still lies.

Disasters.

Capt. Gardner, of brig Fornax, arr. at this port, reports: May 30, saw the ship Helen Porter, Capt. Porter, 20 ds. fm. Cienfuegos, for Boston, ashore to the W. of Hatteras Light; Capt. P. and crew came alongside, and reported going ashore the night previous, during a fog; took from Capt. P. his chronometer, 1 chest, charts and quadrant; he then returned to vessel, expecting to save part of the cargo; the vessel would be a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

May 29, lat. 41 3, lon. 66 29, brig William, of Halifax, fm. Ponce, for St. Johns, N. B.

May 31, lat. 38 20, lon. 74 16, was seen bark Industry, of Sligo, stg. S. E.

April 25, lat. 12 43, lon. 21 29, bark Mary Varney exchanged signals with a Br. frigate stg. E.

May 27, lat. 36 38, lon. 67 21, brig Franconia, fm. Messina for Philadelphia.

April 27, lat. 30 4, lon. 3 55, bark Mary J. Kimball, hence, for Copenhagen, 24 ds. out.

May 25, lat. 42 48, lon. 59 40, bark Martin, fm. Boston, bound E., 7 ds. out.

April 25, off Cape De Gatt, was seen bark Nevada, bound E.

May 7, lat. 32 2, lon. 29 35, was seen a Br. clipper ship, round stern, full figure head, stg. S. S. W.

May 22, Cape Maisie distant 20 miles, was signalized a British bark, with white signal and figures 223 in centre.

May 29, lat. 39 4, lon. 74 45, was signalized bark Maria Hervey, off Portland for Boston.

May 30, was passed a bark showing E., outside all black, white quarter, showing a signal, with (Union) blue and white star and two horizontal stripes, red and white.

May 27, lat. 37 32, lon. 73 57, ship Walter Lord, fm. New-Orleans for Liverpool. Same time, ship Trumpet, from New-Orleans for Havre.

May 29, lat. 40 27, lon. 69, by pilot boat A. B. Neilson, Bremen ship Schiller, fm. Bremen for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Cabona, April 25, schrs. H. N. Gambrill, Upton, from St. Thomas, for New-York, soon; Washington, Byan, from Carmen, une.

At Cardenas, May 23, ship Crescent, for New-York in 8 or 10 ds. Bark Gov. Hubbard, for do. Brigs Tiberius, for do.; Cabuca, do.; Sea Lark, do.; Reuben Carver; Royal Sailor; Altavela; Rowland.

At Lanzarote, April 29, brig Nancy Plaisted, Hoyt, hdg. 180 tons Barilla, and would proceed to Madeira for balance of cargo of wine for New-York; would sail do. Lanzarote in 3 ds.

At Hamilton, Ber., May 27, schr. G. M. Robertson, Marrow, for New-York 29th. Br. bark Pearl, (new,) Hutchings, to sail 31st.

At St. Ubes, May 5, ship Statesman, (of Warren,) Watts, for Boston in a few days; Peter Marcy, Hickley, for Portland. do.; Amelia, Williams, just arr. fm. Havre. Bark Sarah H. Hammond, Groom, for New-York, just arr.

At Gibraltar, April 27, brig A. King, for Cadiz in 3 ds., to load for Boston.

At Alvarado, Mexico, May 5, schr. Tomas, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Cardenas, May 25, ship Crescent, to sail for New-York June 10.

At Cienfuegos, May 18, bark Vesper, Fisher, for Philadelphia May 26. Brig Amulet, for New-York.